national Anti-Slavery Standard.

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Pro-Slabery.

MORAL EFFECTS OF THE SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

From The Journal of Commerce. For England, to meet men who are perfect monomaniaes oved or its evils mitigated—this is quite a different | friends advise him to cease biting this file?

Such is the character of the Eastern Abolitionist, and

no rare exception. Hideous as it appears in its all obliquities, it prevails in several Eastern States to the basis of social order, and insinuating itself everyre as a panacea for the spiritual woes of man. ort to favor is not so much, " Is he honest? Is he or, "Does he observe the decalogue?" but, est of worth. Other delinquencies may be pardoned; not if faulty in this particular, all is lost. A consideraion of minor importance is exalted to a place of the irst magnitude, till the moral perceptions become insenible to every other. Thus is error substituted for truth

and truth for error, and the conscience robbed of its

every encroachment from abolition emissaries, or other hostic agencies. Their chief care must be to keep slaves

Who implore freedom and favor for him.

The progress of slavery is appalling in the southern portion of this confederacy, acting together preach the Gospel and save souls, and, being on a foreign preach the Gospel and save souls, and, being on a foreign mission for this purpose, we cannot be required to perform the work of an Anti-Slavery Society at home, and any systematic endeavor to ameliorate the condition of will not be degraded to such a level. he servile population. And so it must ever be, while

From The Richmond (Va.) Central Presbyterian Dur notice is given that this anniversary is to be held at the close of the year (time and place to be named hereafter), the object of which is to "sustain the NATIONAL AND STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society." And to give the notice the greater effect, it is sent forth under the signature of fifteen ladies and fifteen gentlemen—all prominent advocates of the cause. Heretofore, they tell us, "an annual Bazaar" has been held "for the sale of contributions of articles for this valuable. this valuable purpose, and that last year the proceeds of the sale amounted to \$3,000." But this year they will abandon the Bazaar, and rely upon direct cash subscrip-

lon, hoping to realize from it even a larger amount.

There is something significant in the confession that ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD is still so poverty-stricken that its friends are obliged to beg \$3,000 a year for its support. It clearly shows that anti-slaveryism of the type of the National Society is not in very good odor even in the North. For the last twenty-five years they have not been a constant. with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every Pe that is august and magnificent, with every memory hat is precious and sainted, with every idea that is con-ling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightened and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or Christianity, or life or death riotism, or philanthropy or death, have sanctified and blessed." But as the ommon sense of the world judges of a tree by its fruit, e fair promises have all proved to be like " the apples odom and the grapes of Gomorrah." So that even more conservative anti-slavery men of the North regard this would-be "National Society," as aiming at destruction of all law, all order, all government, and the institutions of religion; and hence everywhere

donism and infidelity are held as synonyms. put forth at recent conventions, breathe nothing but dire disaster to all the organisms that cumber our civilization. hould fear that the spheres were coming together about themselves and the Unurches from the cars.

Note the following, passed at a meeting in Massach.

Note the following, passed at a meeting in An a testimonial of the manner

Ir is a very common occurrence, in travelling through and as to "the proposed testimonial," which he is anxious that they should make against "slavery," let the fact con be subject of slavery. This is the one all-absorbing sole him that the Board has already done all it could nosessing their whole mind and soul; one which and done so much that it has greatly crippled its influ -settled a few years ago at their annual meeting bey kindle with passion the moment they discover an Hartford, Conn., and which its Secretaries have ever ent, and fulminate unmeasured abuse upon all dissince faithfully labored to carry into effect. Some of the ing party had endeavored to impose upon the Gentiles wherein "naught will be set down in malice." equals, no language can sufficiently express their de-equals, no language can sufficiently express their de-tion. In these latter, no virtue can be found—no of Christ from every tribe and people in the Union—if eming characteristic—in their behalf no clemency in ot under Heaven—where the holding of slaves is allowed. signed en masse to the tender mercies of cast off these tribes as too great sinners, in this respect, with a relish for blood or attempt a justification with the General Assembly, and that they would fare that" there is a voice from within which rican to the Assembly's Board. In the Presbytery of hat this God-given right cannot be taken away with American Board, and 16 Churches, with 1,636 communisition: but to descend from the beautiful tiate, and 4 or 5 Churches in the same relation. theory to facts as they exist-to consider the is well known what course they will all take, if the atn of American slavery in all its political and social actions, and point out the means by which it can these circumstances, will not some of the good Doctor's

Since writing the above, which was intended for last at likely refer to the torch and knife of the black week, we have seen the Report of the Committee apng to afford a practical solution, and in pointed at the late meeting of the American Board, or tion. Should you appeal to the tract, showing that the Board, under its anti-slavery rule, any direct action or utterance in regard to them, any the cradle to the grave; and I tell him that the issue of Inspiration as inculcating principles not exactly is uncomfortable in its present anomalous position in relation as inculcating principles not exactly is uncomfortable in its present anomalous position in relation to these missions. They do not like to cut them off record published of the meeting, and a thanksgiving to this effect, "It was known that idolatry was existing and no man can be a slave without injury to his whole is thereof as have been superseded by the superior them off, they would do what Dr. Cheever seems to be at the Smyrna and the Philadelphia stations, and some

Selections.

TESTIMONY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD AGAINST SLAVERY.

But the reflex influence of Abolition fanaticism, as affecting those among whom it prevails, is felt in a form more aggravated, if possible, by the slave himself. While this fell spirit stalks abroad, he must remain in bondage; he is beyond the reach of aid. His best upon us, for to this privilege and world of benevolence friends, as has been proved by long experience and many God hath called us. But alas! Church and Ministry Priest and Levite, Boards, Assemblies, Conference friends, as has been proved by long experiences, liberal acts, have ever been those among whom he lives and labors; but in the assault upon their property and rights, as recognized by the Constitution of the United side, and leaving the poor slave to the mercies of the Samaritan, come where he is, and smite him as he lies. and the instinct of self-preservation, are united to resist wounded, and bestow rebukes and reproaches on those

The progress of slavery is appalling in every direction under the closest surveillance, and to punish with exem-plary rigor every infraction of discipline. Devising mea-it has gained in the apology, excuse, and shelter, which it has gained in the Church of Christ. The Church is ures for the release of these laborers is a business which like Rachel in Jacob's tent, accused of harboring the has been monopolized by other parties. So likewise of gods of Laban, but advoitly covering them with the those at the South who have no direct interest in the con-tinuance of slavery, and who are far better qualified than any others, by position and education, to promote the wel-fare of the slave; they, too, are precluded from any action in their behelf. This repeties of the community countil. in their behalf. This portion of the community constitute a large and influential body at the South, but they professes to be excused from the duty, or prevented from the result this day is that slavery and not the Gospel has gained the victory. It is slavery that orders the Gospel full a large and influential body at the South, but they professes to be excused from the duty, or prevented from the duty, or prevented from the slavery and not the Gospel has gained the victory. It is slavery that orders the Gospel full a large and influential body at the South, but they professes to be excused from the duty, or prevented from the duty, or prevented from the slavery and not the Gospel has gained the victory. must observe a "masterly inactivity," so long as the pressure from without continues. For years past, the spectacle has been presented of a body of States, forming the southern portion of this confederacy, acting together preach the Gospel and save souls, and, being on a foreign mission for this purpose, we cannot be required to person to relieve the oppressed. Our business is to preach the Gospel and save souls, and, being on a foreign mission for this purpose, we cannot be required to person to relieve the oppressor or relieve the oppressor. And the Board, "If you are inconvenienced, be gone, but against my right of possession you shall not object." And the Board answers, "No, we are not an Anti-Slavery Society, and have nothing to do, either mission for this purpose, we cannot be required to person to relieve the oppressor, and have nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with this sin." It is some forty person to relieve the oppressor, and have nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with this sin." It is some forty person to relieve the oppressor, and he begone, but against my right of possession you shall not object." And the Board answers, "No, we are not an Anti-Slavery Society, and have nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with this sin." It is some forty person to relieve the oppressor or relieve the oppressor or relieve the oppressor or relieve the oppressor, and he begone, but against my right of possession you shall not object." And the Board answers, "No, we are not an Anti-Slavery Society, and have nothing to do, either directly or indirectly or indi

By little and little it has come to this pass. At first Northern people continue their encroachments. It would be absurd to assert that no Southern men have the welfare of the slave deeply at heart; and their inaction cannot be construed otherwise than as evidence that, at present, no highway for the exodus of the slave is known to exist.

Comparative peace now prevails throughout the country on the subject of slavery and a favorable time is afford. ed for calm reflection upon some of the truths above presented. But, as other objects than the welfare of the slaves are to be accomplished by "agitators," repose cannot be reasonably expected.

"TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY-SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY."

pliant, it remains as a tyrant; first a corner, and then all. The Arabs have a fable of a miller who was one all. The Arabs try on the subject of slavery, and a favorable time is afford-

"If you are inconvenienced, you may leave," said the camel; "as for myself, I shall stay where I am." How strikingly is this fable illustrated by the relative

position of the American Board, and the iniquity so long admitted as a lodger at their Indian mission in this coun ry. Let us alone; what have we to do with thee? it is before the time. We are now informed that the iniquity cannot be grappled with as a sip, that the Board cannot direct the Gospel to be preached against it, that the position of the missionaries in regard to it is very difficult and delicate, embarrassing and trying, and that incipient measures are supposed to be foreshadowed in the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of the Board, for the relinquishment of the mission, thus getting rid of the whole difficulty. "If you are inconvenienced," the sin quietly remarks, "you may leave; as for myself, I shall stay where I am." After forty years' quiet companionship, slavery is the master, and the Board, without direct-

ng the Gospel against it, yield possession and retire, We did not intend to advert to this subject again, but we find it forced upon us. We wrote from the heart, with a few sad facts before us, and especially the announcement that arrangements might soon be expected by which a new slave State would be brought into the Our remarks have been held up to condemnation as "mistaken maledictions on the missionaries."

The accusation of maledictions on the missionaries is

so gross that if we were ever so desirous of passing it by in silence, we could not properly do it; the inspired precept not to let your good be evil spoken of would forbid.

The accusation is simply and absolutely false, and we have RESOLUTION.—Our Garrisonian friends seem specially stirred up recently against the Republicans all the rest of mankind." Some of their resolutions, breathe nothing but dire for to all the organisms that cumber our civilization, thing but slavery, and the support of the forms at the seem of the forms at the seem of the forms at the measurement of the forms at the seem o

the South, or by civil or foreign war, or any other cause which the earliest friends and most generous contributors to its the notice and rebuke of just such an institution as that the Board possesses. He says, "Your article funds that the Board possesses. He says, "Your article funds that the Board possesses. He says, "Your article funds that the Board possesses of the American Board's connection in The Independent on the American Board's connection."

Now, to say nothing of the crazy fanaticism of our possesses and any possesses of the Union as a crime and any possesses. He says, "Your article funds that the Board possesses."

Now, to say nothing of the crazy fanaticism of our possesses are a crime and any possesses. The says of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign and possesses are a crime and any possesses. The says of the American Board of the American

the code of circumcision, in place of the freedom of the Gospel-a code certainly not more directly opposed to him is the following, giving his reasons for not visiting the Gospel, and the will of God, than the laws of the the slave States. Choctaws and Cherokees imposing slavery, and forbidding any preaching or teaching in opposition to it—when the Church and the Apostles were called upon to notice and oppose this imposition, this despotism, they might have got rid of the whole difficulty (for confessedly it was a pologists and defenders of the slave system, in this counavery troublesome and disturbing thing to meddle with) try—"Have you been to the South?" "See the instireasoned with, to ascertain by what process of done them. For it so happens that the missionaries and attended to the control of the control have said, It is not within our province, either directly or indirectly. It is not our business to turn aside from the work of Foreign Missions, from the work of preachfor its proposed end; and why, humanly speaking, it es us that man is everywhere entitled to liberty, Indian alone, there are 12 ministers, all missionaries of the ling the Gospel to every creature, to meddle with such could lead to nothing but mystification and deception. particular customs or evils, since we are sure, if the Gospel is only preached, that these evils will cure them-

evils had crept in, and were legalized, though Paul him- raised before some just tribunal, whose decision should be self, with all his energy, was opposing them. And sup held binding in the case—give the slave-owner the benefit pose that just then a great annual meeting occurred, and, of admission—that no slave ever was lashed, or had his for the sake of peace, these difficult subjects were prevented from being introduced, or were crowded out from kind; and that his life was one of continued jollity from pronouncement against the evil or the sin. Suppose a would not be one whit the less doubtful. No man can tions thereof as have been superseded by the superior of the most certainly be calling for. And if they should retain them, they will at modern reformers. There is a "higher law," he is tell you, which is infallible and paramount to all in the talk of some, is the greatest abomination in the group and divinities.

The calling for. And if they should retain them, they will defended it, and others were for having it overshalled, most certainly be charged with winking at slavery, which, that this agitating subject would be introduced and paramount to all in the talk of some, is the greatest abomination in the group and divinities.

Now, no man journeying through the South could, by ords. for there had been attempts, by advertisements in reli-gious journals, and otherwise, to stir up some excitement truth; nor would such journey reveal, more clearly, the

the Epistle to the Galatians as given to the progress of dissimulation in the concealment and sufferance of sin, Peter and Barnabas, and the other brethren at that time carried away with such Jewish dissimulation, had held a large missionary meeting in regard to the Jewish stations, and that a part of the result was a record of this nature, namely: "It was much apprehended by some that Paul and his fellow-sympathizers would have been there, to press his extreme radicalism in regard to circumcision; but happily the meeting passed off without any such intrusion, and it was harmoniously resolved that the patient preaching of the Gospel would cure all evils, without the need of creating any disturbance by ever going against any one evil in particular."

any one evil in particular."

Now, according to Mr. Tracy's imperturbable and dispassionate History of the American Board, it is some forty years since the experiment of such a patient preachstatement presented in 1810 by Rev. Gideon Blackburn, the earnest missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who first proposed the establishment of schools among the Cherokees, before the formation of the American Board. This man sent to Dr. Morse in 1810, when the Board dates the beginning of its own existence, the result of a census of the Cherokee nation: Indians, 12,395; NEGRO

SLAVES, 583. The Cherokee Mission was commenced by the Board in 1817, and in 1818 the Mission to the Choctaws. From 1817 to 1858 is a period of 41 years, during which the Gospel has been patiently preached to those Indians; and as there is not a hint in Mr. Traey's accurate and very minute volume of any definite direction of the Gospel against slavery, and as the President of the Board, according to the report in the New York Observer, has declared that the Board, not being an Anti-Slavery Society, cannot, either directly or indirectly, meddle with this sin, we are authorized to suppose that there has been no direct meddling with it, but that, on the contrary, the good long sweep of 41 years has been given uninterruptedly to the favorite experiment, perpetually urged upon the Churches in regard to this sin, of preaching the Gospel faithfully, and letting the sin alone, of preaching Christ crucified, and excluding all notice of the sin; for that, in this way, and excluding all notice of the correlations of the Gospel. the sin would be destroyed; the preaching of the Gospe would be sure to extirpate the sin, if you would only leave the sin itself without direct rebuke and disturbance.

Now we doubt not there is a marked providence in permitting this experiment, and there is a very marked lesson in the result. It cannot be questioned that if, from the outset, the Gospel had been set plainly and directly against this sin, the sin and not the Gospel would have against this sin, the sin and not the Gospel would have been abandoned. No such infamous laws would have been passed sustaining it, and forbidding all preaching and instruction against it, as were passed, more than twenty years after the introduction of the Gospel; or if they had been passed, the remonstrances and rebukes of the Word of God would instantly have been launched against them; and if worsted in such a conflict, the Board and its Missionaries would have had the satisfaction of retiring from a battle, and not retreating without nouncement that arrangements might soon be expected by which a new slave State would be brought into the by which a new slave State would be brought into the Union, comprising the missions among the Cherokees and Choctaws, an expression of what has been and still is in the mind of many of the friends of the Board in regard to the mind of many of the friends of the Board in regard to the desire that the Board might set itself free from all the desire that the Board might set itself free from all complicity with the sin of slavery among these tribes. Board would have commended themselves to men's consciences in the sight of God, even as we are commanded of the Lord under all circumstances to do when put in of the Lord, under all circumstances, to do, when put in

of the Lord, that trust with the Gospel. "Grievous charges" are said to have been brought "Grievous charges" are said to have been brought we know of none; certainly we have brought none; what are called grievous charges are ust simply facts gathered from the history and record of he Board's own proceedings, in regard to which some Saster to all the organisms that cumber our civilization. these fulminations were not mere stage thunder, we lould fear that the spheres were coming together about ir ears. Note the following, passed at a meeting in assachusetts:

We have seen no denial of the facts; but it is acknowledged that there is a difficulty, and it is acknowledged that there is a diffi and leave the result with God? Why not first utter a testimonial, which the Church and the nations on much need, against the progress of an iniquity, and against the iniquity itself, which taints our whole heart and life, usurps and corrupts our jurisprudence, disgraces our religion, turns judgment into hemlock, and in promulgating even from the National Tribunal of Supreme Justice the daring declaration that "black men have no-rights that white men are bound to respect," challenges, legitimately, As a testimonial of the manner in which our article magnetic that the Board, and its warmest supporters, we quote one sentence from a letter received before the meeting of the Board had been heard from, a letter written by one of Board had been heard from, a letter written by one of Board had been heard from, a contributors to its white men are bound to respect the leaves legitimately white men are bound to respect the leaves legitimately white men are bound to respect the leaves legitimately white men are bound to respect the leaves legitimately white men are bound to respect the leaves legitimately the sentence of the leaves and life, usurps and corrupts our jurisprudence, disgraces our religion, turns judgment into hemlock, and in promulgating even from the National Tribunal of Supreme Justice the daring declaration that "black men have no rights that

ing our universal fellow-citizens "banditti" and "pirates," we must protest against the moral treason contained in the imprecation of "destruction" and "foreign war." But there is one comforting declaration contained within it that in these political times is quite refreshing, to wit: This is all we wish to say in regard to that, being perfectly willing to be judged simply by the article itself, as far as could be seen, a superior vessel. She was painted for the last three months, has been travelling through the glorious resolve to stick at the Montgomery County of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the harmore now of the Board, or rather the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of the sound of the ballost in her baying or the sound of t That they will 'bold no office,' &c. Wouldn't this be a glorious resolve to stick at the Montgomery Country Democracy? Accept no office, quoth a'!! We wonder to minorities, however, are always humble!—Norristown (Pa.) Republican.

DR. CHEEVER AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

"IT has been announced," says good Dr. Cheever, of "It has been announced," says good Dr. Cheever, of about the sented for admission into the Union, embracing the territory of the Choctaws and the Chockes, under the process of the Sassian and an opposed, was not believe can be which our readers can criticise at their leisure. The free States, as far West as the Mississippi river, in order to examine American institutions in a spirit of world wide to examine American institutions in a spirit of world wide to examine American institutions in a spirit of world with the house when it was building rung not with the oxam that he house when it was building rung not with the sound of the hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron. The each trees were here now not of Lebanon, with all the house when it was building rung not with the case, nor any tool of iron. The each trees were, nor any tool of iron. And first, it is pleaded that the Board, not being an and a more particular attention.

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An in the chocket as the Missacrity distinction of the h "It has been announced, says good Dr. Cheever, or abolition notoriety, "that a new slave State is to be presented for admission into the Union, embracing the teachings of the Choctaws and the Cherokees, under the teachings of the American Board of Commissioners for the choctaws and the Union, embracing the teachings of the American Board of Commissioners for the union of the land, either by consenting the land, either now on the bottom. An example a consciention, the land opposed, the land opposed, the land opposed, the land opposed, the land opposed the land op mean by this opening sentence of his freshest anti-slavery mean by this opening sentence of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of his freshest anti-slavery sophistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the appearance of a such was to such that the American Board have missions among the Cherokees and the Choctaws; and one the land, when so the matter was not an accused such the apologistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the land, when so the matter was not an accused such the apologistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut the land, when so the matter was not an accused such the apologistry, he would have decided the matter, and cut when a present to swell the apologistry, he would have a caused such the apologistry, he would have facility to such the such was a cluster of the such was a cut with holy encounter of the matter, when it is the with the such was a cluster of the such was a cut with a present of the matter. The world was a cut with the such was a cut with a present of the matter, and cut with the such was a cut with a present of the such was a cut with a present of the matter, and cut with the such was a cut with a present of the matter, and cut with the such was a cut with the suc the business of opposing a Jewish rite. Especially as Paul was on a foreign mission, he could not properly be called upon, nor call upon them, to oppose an evil beyond the limits of their jurisdiction, and over which they had no control.

Or, at the very first church council, when the Judaiz.

Itan, has Mr. Robson been true to his principles; and he that the supprison of this stopendous jury to decide the sumainmous, and one universal bas won for himself the respect and esteem of a large merits of this stopendous jury to decide the sumainmous, and one universal to get on the track of some of the principles; and he was unanimous, and one universal to get on the track of some of the speaker a complete success. Mr. Editor, if Atheus was proud of her immortal triumvirate in the empire of the stopendous jury to decide the merits of this stopendous jury to decide the merits of this stopendous jury to decide the sumainmous, and one universal to get on the track of some of these principles; and he was unanimous, and one universal to get on the track of some of the speaker a complete success. Mr. Editor, if Atheus was proud of her immortal triumvirate in the empire of the story and her councils to get on the track of this stopendous jury to decide the merits of this stopendous jury to decide the stopendous jury to decide the merits of this enter that he merits of the provide in the stopendous jury to decide the merits of this enter the fill and t Or, at the very first church council, when the Judaiz- turn home, a candid and interesting sketch of his travels,

The last testimony which Mr. Robson leaves behind

WHY I HAVE NOT GONE TO THE SOUTH.

Возтом, Sept. 16, 1858. MY DEAR SIR: I have been frequently asked, by the look upon the communication from Alabama as a sample selves. The patient preaching of the Gospel willing ood time remove them.

Now, I would most cheerfully—if only the issue of the nature-intellectual, moral and spiritual-and these to-

n regard to it; but most happily, not an agitator peeped moral degradation of the slave, than the fact that he is of the meeting, the whole subject was disposed of without one word of discussion. The unity of love, and the tide of pious feeling that swelled in the bosom of the vast demon of discord. We cannot refrain from expressing our gratitude to God that the subject of idolarty was not over ripided by the breathing of this more or less liberally doled out, are permitted to be named or introduced, to disturb the harmony of this precious meeting."

If any such record were found in the pages of the later of the Acts ermitted to be named or introduced, to disturb the narlarge of the men who disappeared on Saturday night were
could ever enter into men's heads to place the issue of
If any such record were found in the pages of the
this great question upon such facts only, is to me utterly
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believe a lie, who had pleasure in unrighteousness."

What truth can be described that the man who accumulates his wealth by taking forcibly or manufactly from others the daily produce of their labor, and only gives them, in return, such food and shelter as he gives to his horses and cattle, and for the same motive, that they may work more efficiently for the same motive, that they may work more efficiently for his gain-I ask, what truth can be clearer than that such a man is a thief and robber in the sight of God? If he is not a thief, who is? Bring the black hired slave into court: "I earned five dollars last week, and this white man took three, and only left me two to provide food and lodging and clothes for myself." The American nation justifies this theft; and it is their crime and their shame that they do so; but their doing so cannot alter the everlasting principles of right and truth, or make the armed power which sustains the white thief in his crime other than one of brute force and oppression. Such national crime does all it can do to pervert and pollute the national conscience. The American nation makes physical strength the arbiter and judge

of all moral principle, and, by so doing, dethrones God, and becomes an agent of hell. But it is a comparatively small matter that the slave If this was his only crime, he might comparative purity and holiness. He still be a being of comparative purity and holiness. He is a murderer of the souls as well as the bodies of men. He eclares the slave is not fit for freedom. And yet he bred him, kept him from infancy to manhood, but took special care that no faculty should be developed that did not serve his lust for gain! Laws are passed, making it a crime to teach him to read. The intellect that God has given, and by the gift revealed the duty of cultivation, is stultified by enforced neglect. The spirit that was made for progress is enfeebled and chained down, and kept in the swaddling bands of infancy; and all that he can do to destroy the ever-living soul of his brother man he does, to gratify his last for gain! And I am to go into the South, to see the institution, before I condemn it! And if I go, they will try to show me a man so brutified that ne shall rejoice before me in his degradation! And because they have succeeded in making him a non-rebellious slave, I am to join them in exulting over the moral ruin!

And because they still have doubts of their own ability to keep the man in chains by their own power, I am to help them in adding mine to aid in such hellish work! And the North does it—gives them the aid they need and covers it up, all over; with the Bible! And I am to go into the South specially to see whether I cannot be brought over to their side! I am not to go to teach the ack man his rights and duties before God, but to become the auxiliary of the slave-owner; for if I do not become that, I can do nothing. Except that, if I act as a Christian, I have, as the certain result, legal imprisonment, or

illegal lynch law. I will not go to the South. W. Robson. Yours very truly, THE DEMOSTHENES OF ALABAMA.

"THE world knows nothing of its greatest men." How often are we reminded of this in reading the eulogistic notices of wonderful orators in the remote districts of America, whose eloquence appears to have the most as-tounding influence over the half-civilized population of those thinly peopled regions! The United St monly represented as a country in which material progress is too much valued, and certainly there has been a great is too much valued, and certainly there has been a great deal of nonsense written and spoken about the extent of its territory, and the quantity of cotton, hogs, and Iadian corn, which it produces. These, however, are not the most valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic, as an elomost valuable products of the great Republic in the morning a boat with nine men in it pulled alongside, and the men were Portuguese and part seemed to be Americans. They first told the story published in this paper last Tuesday, that they belonged to the bark Elizabeth of Eastport, Me., and that, in consequence of her baying sprung aleak, they abandoned her. dates his letter from the town of Marion, Alabama, after remarking that "the measure of a country's greatness is not alone to be discovered by Gunter's chain, or reckoned by the indices of the surveyor's compass," and asking the editor of the Cotton Plant, who resides in Market street, Manchester, if he can tell "what made the age of the insurance money on her. They said further, that b Alcibiades, in Greece, the most illustrious that the land of battle and song ever saw?" goes on to show that the other boat and landed on Long real greatness of the present age is to be found in our lead to the present age is to be found in our lead agreatness. In that small town of Marion, for landed, and offered to pay liberally if the pilots would educational institutions. In that small town of Marion, for landed, and offered to pay liberally if the pilots would be accorded to relate that there is a seminor. example, he proceeds to relate that there is a seminary bring them over. This offer was, however, declined; but for young ladies, to whom an address "one hour and four minutes in length" was recently delivered by the Hon.

Joseph Taylor, of Eutaw. Among other persons who enjoyed the supreme felicity of listening to that oration was Mr. Henderson, the Alabama correspondent of the Cotter Plant who rives into the most extraorem.

The boat, a good yaws, and a spygiass were given to be determined in beautiful proportion that colonnaded the whole were graceful, and of the composite order of intellectual architecture. There was the beauty of the Corinthian, the iscrolled exactness of the Ionic, and the sublime simplicity.

The boat, a good yaws, and a spygiass were given to be determined to be proved the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a tion; and Dupuy, your youngest comrade, has gained the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a tion; and Dupuy, your youngest comrade, has gained the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a tion; and Dupuy, your youngest comrade, has gained the pilots, and in the bottom of the boat was found a tion; and Dupuy, your youngest comrade, has gained the pilots, and in the pilots, and the pilots, and in t

honor Joseph W. Taylor, as a man who can give her longer.

character abroad and glory at home?' We have frequently been told that Englishmen cannot understand American institutions or American politics, and it is no doubt with a view to enlighten our ignorance that the slave owners of the South have established the Cotton Plant in London. Viewed in that light, we must of Southern criticism inspired by a great subject.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

From The Sag Harbor Corrector of Sept. 25th UCCESSFUL LANDING OF A CARGO OF FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVEN SLAVES ON THE COAST OF CUBA-THE BARK

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, seven Portuguese sailors arrived in town. Their appearance, coming in the direction from whence they did, taken to gether with their movements here—their great display of themselves, &c.—soon excited suspicion, and the whole place was rife with rumors. Various and vague were the conjectures indulged in, but a" head" or " tail" to

and warm friendship in the persons of their own countrymen. Night came on without any further development exception, taken their departure. This one was left be was that these men had landed on Montauk, in a boat belonging to some clipper-built vessel; that they refused to give a correct account of themselves; and that they hired Mr. Gould to bring them here. One incident might here be mentioned. The Deputy Marshal of New York City, Mr. D. Angelies, passed down to Montauk the same day these men were brought off. Had these men arrived one day later, they would have all been arrested, as they this report, the expenditure, in round numbers, for 1857 landed in the vicinity of, and stopped at, the same house as did the Deputy Marshal. As we said before, this was

AM I my brother's keeper? When will this voice of Cain cease to be sounded from the lips of Abel? When will the Church of God make answer, Yea, we will be compared to the Church of God make answer, Yea, we will be compared to the content of the carly Church, and to fasten on it the reputation of the early Church, and to seeme the that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave the same time that it is explicable. The such that slave the holding has demented the master at the same time that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave the same time that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave the same time that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave the same time that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that slave the same time that it is explicable. The only apparent reason is, that

Here are the letters:

"Dead Men tell no Tales."

FAVIECO MAECEIA,

"Tho' Boreas' winds and Neptune's wave
Have tossed me to and fro,
By God's decree, you plainly see,
I'm harbored here below."

The disappearance of all but one of the stre

The disappearance of all but one of the strangers, and the sickness and sudden death of the one left behind, for awhile wrapped the whole affair in a profound mystery. The accounts which have appeared in the New York journals were founded upon the most vague, unreliable and incorrect street rumors, and colored to suit the ima- sury pays a deficit to the Post-Office Department in its

ginative brain of the writer.

We have just been placed in possession of the facts of the case. What is contained in the following account, although not quite as full as we would wish, nevertheless and the same mail facilities be granted their people that has the merit of being correct:

The clipper bark ———, which was built at New York last summer, was soon after sold to a well-known Spanish house of that city, fitted for the slave trade, and sailed for Africa, having on board her complement of officers and crew, and two captains— American, and the other Spanish. They suc ceeded in obtaining their cargo of slaves, and sailed for Cuba, where they were equally successful in landing them (507 in number). Here all hands were paid off, and, leaving the American captain in Cuba, the bark again went to sea under the command of the Spanish captain. Arriving off Block Island, the seven who landed on Montauk were allowed to leave in one of the vessel's boats, while the others were required to remain on board in order to scuttle the bark. They scuttled her off Block Island, took to their boats, made for the Connecticut shore, and were picked up by a pilot boat and taken to New London. Their sorrowful tale of shipwreck

and suffering readily secured them a free passage wherever they wished to go.

The above are all the authentic facts that we are allowed to lay before the public at present. The slaves are landed—the vessel sunk—the officers and crew at large-save and excepting the one who now sleeps in our village cemetery, over whose remains are the ominou

cerning the character of the mysterious Portuguese sailors who landed upon Montauk Point some ten days since:

HAVE WE SLAVERS AMONG US?-We have been for everal days in possession of knowledge concerning the the ground of an attempted conscientious defence of what nysterious appearance of a strange vessel off the coast, and of strange seamen, with plenty of money, on both sides of Long Island Sound, both at Sag Harbor and at points in this vicinity, which will be found interesting to those in doubt as to the meaning of those singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of those singular circles and progress of the white races, and only capable of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as to the meaning of the singular circles in doubt as the singular circles in the singular circles in doubt as the singular circles cumstances. We give the story to-day as it came to us of subsisting in a servile and dependent position.

from an authentic source:

On the evening of Friday, the 17th inst., while the pilot-boat Eclipse, of this port, was off Montauk Point, persons on board of her saw in the monglade, at a distance, in the direction of the Long Island shore, a vessel, with topsail shock as if intend. tance, in the direction of the Long Island shore, a vessel—either a brig or bark—with topsail aback, as if intending to lie-to until morning. The pilots believed her to be an inward bound vessel, waiting until daylight to continue her course. When it came light on Saturday, it was noticed that the vessel had disappeared, and at about 4 o'clock in the morning a boat with nine men in it.

having sprung aleak, they abandoned her.

Upon being questioned closely, however, they told another and a different story. They said that they had been sent by the owners of the vessel to take her to some convenient spot, and scuttle and sink her, in order to ge

DISUNION-THE COST.

Washington, Sept. 25, 1858.

There is not the least doubt that the Disunionists of the South, as a party, are rapidly gaining strength and power. The extreme leaders, such as Yancey, of Alabama, are bold in proclaiming their views and intentions -too much so, in fact, to enlist at once any large portion of the Southern politicians, but in all the addresses stump before their constituents since the adjournment of Congress, that have come under notice of the press, you them. The latest speech of this kind was from the Hon. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, who intimated that "Slavery and the Union, were incompatible," and that in the event of slavery being encroached upon, " he did not care how soon Disunion came." It has probably never entered into the heads of these gentlemen who are so fond of calculating upon the blessings that would attend a separate and distinct Southern confederacy, the cost in dollars and cents to them of such government, as confederacy: The Southern States, being in favor free trade as a principle in government, of course would o show the cost to their people of one single item of their expenses under a Southern confederacy, as com-pared with the present cost. I allude to the mail service —that service in which all the people, high and low, rich and poor, feel more direct interest than in any other branch of the government. For the facts and figures which are given, I refer to the last report made to Con gress by Mr. Postmaster-General Brown, of Mississippi, who, I hope, entertains different sentiments from the other Mississippi Brown, before quoted. According to

Excess of expense over revenue.....\$2,446,473

The total expense in the seventeen free States was. \$5.4 Total revenue from same...... 5,346,494

Excess of expense over revenue..... Thus demonstrating that the seventeen free States only lacked the sum of \$93,659, in paying for their mail privileges, while the fifteen slave States lacked \$2.446.473.

yielded a net revenue to the department, viz., Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. It will thus be seen that the National Treareceipts for service performed in seventeen free States of

During the year 1857, but five States in the Union

Total\$4,549,727

Deficiency.....\$2,903,266

Let the Southern fire-enters then "calculate" the cost to their people of going out of the Union, and they will find that, not only in the mail service, but in numerous ways, the free States pay all their own expenses of government, and have to pay out of the joint Treasury of the nation the deficiencies of the Southern States.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

SLAVERY may be said, by the progress of public opi nion in our age, to have been put on trial, if not for life at least for reputation.

Time was when to hold one's fellow-beings in bondage

was tolerated by the world as a thing indefensible on moral grounds, into which men were entrained by various lower powerful motives, whose force the lax morality of the world admitted as a sufficient justification. But in our day the spirit of Christianity, urged on by

the kindling breath of an Unseen but ever living Power, is The following, from the New London (Ct.) Chronicle of Monday, Sept. 27th, fully establishes the theory concerning the character of the mysterious Portugueses salers at last to the great test question, "Is it right or is it wrong?" The Southern Church has been pushed, by the force of conscience and the spirit of the age, back on all her books of discipline in the olden time condemned as the sum of villanies and iniquity.

The great argument on which they rely is that the

Hence it is that every colored person who achieves anything noticeable in the intellectual world, by that very deed assaults the main fort which defends the castle

A colored artist like Ira Aldridge, whose acting has become famous in all the courts of Europe—a colored orator like Frederick Douglass—nay, every gentlemanly, well-educated colored man, in his sphere, is an argument in the face of pro-slavery politicians and religionists greater than any or all Abolitionists unsupported by this are able to produce.
No race so abused, maltreated and enslaved, could have

No race so abused, mattreated and ensiaved, could have developed faster than the African during the last fifty years. Although the world has been in arms against them, and all that they have undertaken or achieved has beth of Eastport, Me., and that, in consequence of her having sprung aleak, they abandoned her.

Upon being questioned closely, however, they told living power and have a living history yet in the world. Recent papers brings us intelligence of a most signal triumph which has been achieved in this regard, on the most conspicuous theatre of modern Europe.

Three young Haytiens have just carried off the three first prizes in Greek, Latin and Rhetoric, in the old university of the Sorbonne in Paris. We have before us the congratulatory address of M. Audain (himself a Haytien) delivered in a banquet held in honor of his compatriots, and bearing the motto, "Marche o mon pays' and we augur well, not only from the event itself, by from the serious and manly tone in which it has been recognized. Far from fulsome adulations and sophomorical felicitations, we find the grave and earnest tone of men determined on the highest things.

Addressing the victors, he says: "One of you, Faubert, has held honorable rank in this great competition in Paris, and has come out of the field the first among all—the first—mark that—the first in Paris, where intelligence is no rare thing, and where intense study is not, as I understand, considered as a marvel tense study is not, as I understand, considered as a marvel. Delva has borne away the first prize in Greek composition, and Dunny your youngest comrade, has gained the

ng obedience to the Union as a crime, and call. with slavery was most excellent in spirit, and very timely." Missions?—Independent.

simply on the ground of natural talent, because it is a degree told him to "go then." in which is found the true title of manhood.

"Work on then, my young countrymen-work, work, without trusting to your natural genius—without stopping to consider the measure of your abilities. Be very sure that ardent and well-directed labor can never cease to be fruitful, and will always end in triumph. Go on, therefore, without cessation, without discouragemanition. Dig away with fervor, for a certain fire and ardor is necessary in literary toil—application without warmth may enlighten, but heat is as necessary to mature the harvests of the soul as those of nature. that your present success prove not a sterile one. You have taken one good step, it is true, but what a way yet remains to be travelled, if you would deserve well of mankind and of your country. You have done no great things as yet-pardon a friendly frankness, you have done or not, to do something in aid of its operations the curas yet very little, you know in truth as yet very little. Man has so much to learn, and you, my friends, are only at the beginning. Suffer not yourselves to be carried away by a too natural self-congratulation-sleep not on this bed of laurels—these crowns which have encircled your sable foreheads will soon be faded if you take not the precaution to renew them."

With such noble and hearty determination, and such examples, we may hope for much in the future of Hayti. When shall prizes of honor be awarded in our colleges

to colored Americans? Is there not something in the fraternal spirit of France, The Africans, as a race, are exceedingly approbative. They are sensitive to kindness or unkindness. They need digy that an African has excelled in anything.

having at least civilized and Christianized a race.

of their masters to prevent it.

Forbidden all learning—the very initial steps to the temple of knowledge gnarded from them by pains and -all rights of restraint or education taken from parents spite of the cruel-persecutions of the Egyptians. The to John G. Saxe. slave-owners have educated and civilized them just as the Egyptians increased the population of the Hebrews, and not otherwise. Other races so treated have been broken tropical vividness, with its noble breadth of physical vigor and enjoyment, is destined, evidently, to a future. in the world's garden, will yet come to flower and put body, and it was corrected the very next week.

Rut there are two classes of false accordings. communities of Hayti and Liberia will go on, and from day let oppressors tremble. They may have proofs of the capacity of the race far other than they desire.

-Harriet Beecher Stowe, in The Independent.

MISSOURI METHODISM.

In the discussion that has been fairly pressed upon us, alleged that our preachers there are gathering in more slaveholders into the Church with our Missionary facelo. As a reply, intended to have the enect of a denial, it has been asserted that our Church there was decidedly "antithey have out there—whether it is not precisely of the sins. Baltimore stripe; and while they are preparing the answer will give an incident in point :

Mr. Arthur Hughes, of Syracuse, N. Y., was in Jefferson City, Missouri, a year ago last August. While there, he stopped at the house of a Methodist lady. One morning he heard the slashings of a horse-whip, and a The position of the American Board in record to terrible outery from a young female slave, and, on going to the window, saw this Methodist slaveholding sister whipping her slave most unmercifully. The crime for American Tract Society. Neither makes any direct which she was thus brutally scourged was this: The slave effort to defend slavery; both, indirectly (and efficiently), had a little boy, a mulatto, whose every feature and action proclaimed him the grandchild of this Methodist slaveholder; and in washing the little fellow, his slavemother had used a little more water (which had to be drawn from the river) than her mistress thought she ought to: and then came the lash. And what is still worse. this slaveholding, slave-whipping mother in Israel—this model Missouri Methodist—boasted of having been for thirty-seven years a member of the M. E. Church; and, Having (for like the slaveholding Dr. Deems, at that very time pro-

fessed to enjoy the blessings of entire sanctification! Br. Hughes is a worthy citizen of Syracuse, upon offence; and such is his positive knowledge of the "antislavery" character of Missouri Methodism, in one instance at least. Will it be a sufficient answer for a brother in Kansas or in St. Louis to say, we don't know of any such Methodism? What if they don't know of it? Others do, and their testimony is positive and unimpeachable. Missouri Methodism is like the Methodism of all other slaveholding States, and it is of no use to deny it .-- M .-Northern Independent.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN NEW LONDON.

From The New London (Conn.) Chronicle On the 20th of September a vessel left Wilmington, N. C., loaded with yellow pine lumber, bound to a port in this vicinity. When six days out from Wilmington, the crew in the forecastle heard a sound of rapping, evidently proceeding from the forehold. On searching for an explanation of the mysterious noise, there was found to be a "nigger in the wood-pile." Here was trouble for the captain. Although he had paid three dollars as a search fee to the authorities at Wilmington, who had explored his vessel in search of colored individuals, before it left port, and would have evidently been the last man in the world to "run off" a slave, here was a live darkey actually in his hands! The colored individual said he had come out from among the happy subjects of the patriarchial institution, because he wished to be free that he belonged to a negro woman who lived about 200 miles from the town of Wilmington, and that he had secreted himself in the vessel's hold six days before she left port. He had thus been there twelve days when he was found, and his stock of provisions had been two pounds of crackers and a piece of cheese, which he had hough:fully provided for the voyage. The captain disliked exceedingly the idea of harboring a fugitive, but as he had to choose between that and throwing him overboard, he could do no better than to let him stay aboard

Yesterday morning, at about 2 o'clock, the vessel arrived off the entrance to Mystic River, six miles east of the mouth of this harbor. The captain lowered his boat and went directly ashore for an officer, to whose cur, tody he might surrender his colored passenger. On returning, he found that Joe, the slave, was missing, having thus suddenly "come to grief" in his laudable endeaviors to return the runaway chattel to his unknown owner, came to this city to make efforts for his recapture. In came to this city to make efforts for his recapture. In passing up State street, he accidentally glanced into the open door of a clothing store, and there beheld Cu ffee before the glass, critically inspecting himself with a view to ascertain whether a coat he was then trying on was a good fit, and also if it was "becoming." He rushed into the store and gave the unhappy negro "particular fits" by announcing to him the unpleasant intelligence that he must drop that "dunnage and come along." He led the crest-fallen African directly to the Custom-house, and made known to Collector Mather, who is a United States Commissioner, the circumstances of the case. It had in Commissioner, the circumstances of the case. It had in the meantime become noised about the streets that there was a "nigger case" in progress, and a stir was made among the people. Judge Brandegee of the Police Court, hearing of the matter, went down to the Custom-house.

for in having to strive with so many capable and determined rivals, you could have borne away the palm only by the force and perseverance of course and perseverance of course with the man had admitted himself to be a fugitive slave. Itself. The Independent gave to that poem a conspicuous by the force and perseverance of your application. Note well, I beg of you, I have not said by your talent. * * * I prize highly native intelligence—that precious gift; I appreciate the just happiness of those who enjoy it. * * * But I cannot and would not percord prize to the palm only that the man had admitted himself to be a lugitive slave. It is easily that the man had admitted himself to be a lugitive slave. It is easily that the man had admitted himself to be a lugitive slave. It is eff. The Independent gave to that poem a conspicuous of the first page the reader will find an account of the and honorable place is its columns. How does it treat to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there any longer than was absorbed in the principles to a sin which The Independent is disposed to uphold? One of the articles in constitution to remain there are the party of sailors—most of them Portuguese—at Sag Harbor, these prose writers, who are making a special application of the same principles to a sin which The Independent is litself. The Independent gave to that poem a conspicuous disposition.

On the first page the reader will find an account of the and honorable place is its columns. How does it treat to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there or to go free. He expressed his strong to remain there or to go free. He would be a lugitor strong the reader will find an account of the and honorable place is its eff.

I that the man had admitted himself to be a lugitor state. The Independent gave to that poem a conspicuous distriction. The independent gave to that poem a conspicuous distriction. The independent gave to the subscience of the subscie But I cannot and would not accord praise to a man be generally satisfactory to those present. Judge Brandsproper to the superior of the ground of natural talant because that the southed have a superior of the superior of t cials attempted to stop him, but somehow the presence of

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1858.

Correspondents will greatly oblige us by a careful observan

Letters enclosing matter for publication, or relating in a the editorial conduct of the paper, should be addressed, the the Anti-Slavery Standard, 188 Nassau street, New York.

THOSE who have made pledges to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and those who intend, whether pledged rent year, are reminded that this season is the time when such aid is most needed. Such Donations will be Francis Jackson, Boston, or S. H. Gay, New York.

ACCIDENTAL ERROR AND SYSTEMATIC FALSEHOOD.

WE find in The Independent of July 15th a poem of wenty-four stanzas, called "The Reformer." It teaches its absolute and philosophic superiority to the prejudice of races, which may account for this result in Paris? the great and most important lesson, that we need feel no alarm, either for ourselves or society at large, lest the present or future welfare of either should be imperfiled by a warm, kindly atmosphere to grow in, as much as tropical plants. The pitiless frosts and pelting storms of that reform is eminently needed, needed both for the scorn, ridicule, contempt and obloquy which have fallen overthrow of evil and the upbuilding of good; that the upon them could not have found a race more sensitive, very process of assault upon the evil either expressly more easily beaten back and withered. But as Christianity, as a public sentiment, as the light reflected from declares or clearly intimates what better thing should all other civilized nations, helps us to correct this pecu- take its place, and how that better thing should be conliar and local prejudice, we shall see more and more structed; and that neither the inconvenience which necesdevelopment of talent in this race. The day will, we sarily attends change, even from bad to better, nor the body as hazardously progressive and reformatory, are so trust, come when it will be no longer recorded as a pro- fear lest change should bring something worse, are suffi-One thing more. It is too often thoughtlessly concient reasons either for dreading or opposing this need. not good enough to be called Christian at all; not good ceded, because of the great superiority of the African ful process. It shows how not only fraud, and sloth, and race in our country to their barbarous ancestors in unthinking conformity, but art, romantic enthusiasm, and Africa, that the credit is due to the Southern States of pious reverence itself, are accustomed to shrink from this It is far safer to say that the natural aptitude of the assault upon things established, even when they are injurace for civilization and improvement has been such that they have developed in spite of every effort on the part obvious, among the things needing, and therefore undergoing, such assault in our day, "The Church."

Both the cast of thought in this poem and the union of enalties—the family state studiously corrupted and vigor with exquisite beauty in its expression point to defiled, by the refusal of permanent and legal marriages Whittier as its author. Even had it not often been published with his name, every one familiar with his other

No doubt, this is merely an accident. Perhaps the editor, perhaps the compositor and proof-reader, misled down and disappeared. Witness the native tribes of by the association of ideas, unconsciously wrote for the America. But this African race, with its grand, warm, third name that of another well-known poet who owns, equally with Whittier, the two former names. The error This gigantic aloe, which has stood silent and neglected was a trivial one, which might have been made by any-

But there are two classes of false assertions and false

Canada and from the Southern States will rise men to insinuations, occurring not unfrequently in The Indepenfeel an electric thrill of pride and sympathy -- and in that | dent, which, being persisted in and repeated, in spite of correction, we must conclude are made by system, and of elective franchise. We can accomplish nothing in this deliberate purpose. We refer to the attempts of that direction save over the defeat and ruin of the so-called paper to disparage the Abolitionists, and to maintain the sinking credit of the Church and its propagandist asso-ciations. When truth will not answer for these pur-regard the Republican party, all things considered, as ciations. When truth will not answer for these purposes, The Independent freely uses falsehood. When the in regard to our Missionrry appropriations in Western directness of real reformers interferes with its compromis-Virginia, Arkansas and Missouri Conferences, we have ing course it impudently declared Theodore Parkers and pposer of Christianity and William Lloyd Garrison "an ntidel of a most degraded class"; and its conductors exercise their professional disingenuousness (in the édito-We are now trying to elicit light from Bros. rial chair as in the pulpit) to oppose whatever interferes Brooks and Blackford, as to what kind of anti-slavery with the reputation of the Church, even to rebuke its

The position of the American Board in regard to slavery is, and has always been, identical with that of the defend it by the constant quiet assumption that it is right, satisfactory, perfectly consistent with a Christian character and a Christian life in the slaveholder; one does this by keeping anti-slavery out of its tracts, the other by admitting slaveholders into communion and membership

Having (for some reason not very satisfactorily ex. plained, unless the turn of the tide explains it) given an energetic testimony, continued for two or more years, against the pro-slavery position of the Tract Society, The Independent refuses to utter a word against the precisely equivalent position of the American Board. It praises the Board in general terms, urges liberal contributions to its Treasury, and says of its last meeting, in which the whole subject of reform was successfully evaded—"The plained, unless the turn of the tide explains it) given an whose testimony any jury would hang either Bro. Brooks against the pro-slavery position of the Tract Society, The or Bro. Blackford, if they had committed a capital Independent refuses to utter a word against the precisely equivalent position of the American Board. It praises whole subject of reform was successfully evaded-"The late meeting of the American Board was characterized by great harmony, and by the best spirit." It also says of that meeting-

"In some quarters there seems to have been an expec-In some quarters there seems to have been an expec-tation that the matter of slavery among the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians would be sharply discussed. A long advertisement, containing various and grievous charges against the missionaries in those Indian nations, had been published in this and several other widely-circulating journals, and a special contributor of ours had been moved to put forth over his well-known signature a column of eloquent but mistaken malediction against the mission aries. Mistaken, we say, for in truth the missionaries o the American Board have no more control over the course of Choctavo legislation then the pastor of the Church of the Puritans has over the proceedings of Congress or the decisions of the Supreme Court at Washington. We are far from being satisfied with the position of those mis-sionaries among the Choctaws; we fear they are too much influenced by the Old School Presbyterians in the adjoin ng States, with whom they are ecclesiastically connected and whose apostacy from the catholic faith of evangelical Curicte adom in regard to the injustice of slavery is notorious; but we would as soon impute the guilt of the Dred Sectt decision to the elequent preacher on Union Square as impute to those miss ionaries a complicity in the very acts and statutes which are designed to restrain them of their liberty as ministers of Christ, and which they

We have italicized, above, the expression which shows the false insinuation, the professional disingenuousnes upon which we are commenting. Dr. Cheever's article missionarics had any control over the course of Choctaw legislation; the charge was that the missionaries implied slavery to be right by admitting slaveholders into their Churches, and that they thus were educating that halfjumped overboard and swam ashore. The captain having civilized people in the enormous and dreadful error of supposing slaveholding to be compatible with Christianity. This witness is true. Such has always been their course. And in this sin, this flagrant breach of the trust they took upon them in assuming the office of Christ'ian ministers this persistent misrepresentation of the character of out, and the progress of the flames was so rapid (the pitch-Christ's, kingdom and the duties of his fol. owers, the pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a Board sustains these men, and The Independent' sustains the Bo ard; and rejoices, moreover, that this new v crucifixion of Christ in his oppressed little ones passed " unanimously, and without a word of debate."

In the hope of inducing some check to this course, bither to pursued by the Board, of baptizing s lavery as a Chris tian institution in its Indian Churches, two persons hearing of the matter, were described by a large number of our prombient citizens. late Annual Meeting, to draw the attention of its relaters, Wenderly Phillips, Esq., of Boston, and Rev. Dr. Cheever companied by a large number of the were found pre-tering the office of the Collector, there were found pre-first to the fact of this enormous abuse of instrumentalisent, besides the Collector, the captain of the vessel and the derelict negro, one or more of the officers of the ties organized for the diffusion of Christianity, and n. ext be Hubbardston, Mass. United States revenue cutter, stationed at this port. to the needed reformation. These persons were seekin & United States revenue cutter, stationed at this party of the Collector of the negro to apply to one of the representative off-shoots of the occasion is offered was a prisoner and was informed that he (the Collector), Church that yer y process of improvement which Whit. I will be, Individual

and honorable place in its columns. How does it treat recent arrival, under suspicious circumstances, of a comthese prose writers, who are making a special application pany of sailors—most of them Portuguese—at Sag Harbor, ton who evidently deems it a very essential part of his and the world—an advantage belonging to our nature independent of any effort of our own, and of which consequently we cannot pride ourselves. But application —abor —ah, let us pride ourselves more on labor. There only is true merit, for there alone does man reveal himself acting, become a living force, and make felt the power of his will—the will in which is found the true tille of method. American Board, signed with the well-known name of the writer, proving the guilt of the Board by citations from its own Annual Reports, and making a calm and Christian appeal for the needed reformation—is banished to the obscurest corner of the advertising columns of The living force, and make felt the power of his will—the will in which is found the true tille of method was an advertisement.

American Board, signed with the well-known name of the writer, proving the guilt of the Board by citations from its own Annual Reports, and making a calm and Christian appeal for the needed reformation—is banished to the obscurest corner of the advertising columns of The Independent, obliged to be paid for as an advertisement. and then misrepresented in the editorial columns, after the meeting was over, and the notice thus drawn to it would no longer help towards the fulfilment of its object. The no longer help towards the fulfilment of its object. The other article referred to, which, from the relation of the cumstances connected with the sinking of the ship, which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is a connected with the sinking of the ship which is writer towards the paper, could not be thus thrust into should be inquired into. He accordingly made obscurity, is also assailed in the editorial columns with ticulars, and sent him to inquire into the matter. Mr. De misrepresentation and false insinuation. Dr. Cheever's Angelis shortly reported that the ship had been scuttled article is not "malediction against the missionaries." It that the crew bad gone to different parts of the country and that one of them had died of the African fever, con indeed exposes certain great sins of the missionaries, but tracted on the coast of Africa, and was buried at New its chief force is directed against the greater sins of the London. Upon receiving this information, Marshall Rynders sent Maurice O'Keefe and Theodore Rynders. Board, and its warnings, redukes and admonitions are two of his constables, in search of the crew of the vessel applied in the very spirit and manner used by prophets and of the facts connected with the sinking of the ship in the Old Testament and apostles in the New, against They were not long in ascertaining that three of the men the sins of their time. Xet the editors of The Independent arrested early last week and imprisoned at the Marshal's set their influence against these articles, and enforce this office. The fact of their arrest was kept a profound secret isused influence by misrepresentation. The dishonesty to which we have referred is found, as put on their guard.

gladly received and promptly acknowledged either by a matter of course, in the New York Observer, and the in the expedition were learned, and from further informaherd of sectarian and theological newspapers, throughout tion from the same source, and upon consultation with Mr. the country, that call themselves "religious." But most Marshal Rynders concluded to send the deputies, O'Keef readers of The Independent, never having seen the exponent of the remainder of the sures of the guilt of the Tract Society until they were echoed by that paper, and making a hasty generalization from this one specimen of reformatory action, look upon it as an eminent iconoclast, and assume the soundness of every institution which it defends. Our point in regard to The Independent is, that since it has often, with acute-ness and just severity, exposed the dishonesty of proness and just severity, exposed the dishonesty of proslavery elergymen and religious papers in their defence of the Tract Society, its own practice of a similar dishonesty in defending the American Board is not to be ascribed to inadvertence, but to deliberate purpose; and our point in regard to the Church is, that if its advanced guard, its teachers and leaders, its members regarded by the great corrupt, we may reasonably infer that the main body is world through its instrumentality; not good enough to would leave their work to join in its prayers.

THE COLORED VOTERS OF NEW YORK.

THE number of colored men in the State of New York -that, indeed, they would rally to his standard with proper papers.

"The Marshal understands that the remaining portion "The Marshal understands that the remaining portion has conseceive the all but unanimous support of this class of voters case. A Convention of colored men, composed of fiftyfour delegates and representing eighteen Counties, was lately held at Troy. The following resolutions, after a spirited discussion, were adopted, four or five only voting against them:

7. Resolved. That in the ensuing gubernatorial election it becomes us to act with especial reference to securing the nore likely than any other to effect this desirable end and advise the eleven thousand colored voters of thi State to concentrate their strength upon the Republican o, resorved. That in so doing, we do not for we do not for a moment the Democratic candidate.

Wm. J. Watkins, late associate editor of the Frederick the State, for the purpose of securing their votes for the adopted by the colored Republicans:

"Now that the Convention has adjourned, we feel that the battle is fairly begun. And we call upon ever colored voter in the Empire State to vote for the Reput lican candidates, for the reason set forth in the seventh resolution in the series comprising our platform. There is not the remotest chance of Mr. Smith's election. Mor-GAN WILL BE THE NEXT GOVERNOR. The Democracy divided. A house divided against itself must fall. An we, the 11,000 colored voters of the State, must stand just where we can be of some service in the struggle. If we ever gain any political rights, we must look to the Re

Convention for the revision of the Constitution. If the Democrats gain the State, the revision of the Constitution will fall into their hands, and we will, perhaps, never gain the elective franchise. But, on the other hand, if the Republicans are victorious in the coming contest, there is no doubt but that they will, in the consecutive Convention, strike from the Constitution the odious pro perty qualification clause. If we should vote again Republican ticket, we should commit suicide, so far as the

ists can do nothing for us now, and we have not time to wait till the millenium for the Right of Suffrage, or for

Equal School Rights,"
"The Hon. Gerrit Smith is a good and true man as

of the very material he needs in preparing his speeches bonestly refuse to obey. Quite unexpectedly, the subject was disposed of in the end unanimously, and without a 1856, it is equally so at the present time, since the state of facts is exactly the same now as it was then.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, together with all its contents. There is scarcely a doubt that the flames were lighted by an incendiary. Of all the goods belonging to lighted by an incendiary. Of all the goods belonging to the Exhibition of the American Institute, some of which were very valuable, scarcely anything was saved. More than 1,000 people were in the building when the fire broke out, and the progress of the flames was so rapid (the pitchpine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floors burning like tinder) that some of them had a pine floor trial by three of his peers, all of unblemished and exalted reputation, under charges of grossly immoral conduct, dishonesty and drunkenness. His accusers declared publicly that they believed him guilty, and stood ready to prove the charges they had brought. He shrunk from an investigation, and narrow escape from death. The Palace was an ornament to the city, and was cherished by the citizens generally with a laudable pride; but some of the property-owners in its vicinity were very anxious that it should be removed

or destroyed. E. H. HEYWOOD, at the request of friends of the ca will hold himself in readiness to speak for the slave as opportunities may be presented. He has permission to refer to Mrs. Harriet Brecher Stowe of Andover, Mass.,

To relieve himself of a debt incurred in pursuing hi studies, Mr. H. will be glad to speak before Lyceums, i occasion is offered. His subject for the coming winte

THE MONTAUK MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

from its own Annual Reports, and making a calm and took in a cargo of 900 slaves, afterwards landing them at

they were looking for were in this city. These m till yesterday, so that those still at large would not be

"From one of the prisoners, the names of those engaged Theodore Sedgwick, the United States District-Attorney crew. Arriving there, they found two of them, whom they O'Keefe and the younger Rynders arrived than they wer much so, indeed, that the New Yorkers began to 'smell

successfully escaping the service of the writ upon them, and with it, possibly, a great deal of time and trouble. woke him up from his sleep, and greeted his opening eyes be locked up in Eldridge street jail forthwith, to await

The Marshal states that the name of the vessel i Haidee of New York,' instead of 'Elizabeth of New rleans,' as was stated a few days ago in the newspape The number of colored men in the State of New York who possess the amount of property necessary to entitle had nailed a piece of canvas on her stern, upon which element of manly progress which God has placed in the writings would name him unbesitatingly as the author of them, under the Constitution, to the right of suffrage is was painted, in large letters, 'Elizabeth of New Orleans.' soul—they yet have risen, as the Hebrews multiplied in "The Reformer." The Independent, however, credits it supposed to be more than 10,000; a body sufficiently the mate, and he was fearful they had evil designs against numerous, perhaps, in the present nicely balanced state him. The mate is an American, and the crew was comof parties, to determine the result of the next election. It has been supposed that Gerrit Smith would certainly rethem to sail to the north, although they insisted on making the nearest port. They then sailed off Long Island, but or rather reading tour through the United Kingdom has dared not attempt to enter any port, as they did not have

elieves he has done his duty in doing what he has."

On Tuesday last, the five men arrested by order of Capt. Rynders were brought before Kenneth G. White, U. S. Commissioner, for examination. One of the priion of the prisoners was not concluded on Tuesday.

HAYTIAN STUDENTS IN PARIS.

WE find the following paragraphs in the Journal des the open toleration of slavery in her com endorse all the political tenets of that party; we are radical Abolitionists, and shall ever remain so; but we regard the nomination made by them at Syracuse as calamong them are those of families well known and grateregard the nomination made by them are all all and comfort to the enemy, by electing fully remembered among Abolitionists who have shared The leading champion on the Republican side was Mr. | the hospitalities of their Haytian homes:

The recent meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has given occasion for some of the false insignations and same of the professional of t bonne, to wit: Messieurs Fénelon Faubert, who took the We allude to the Rev. Mr. Frothingham, Pastor of the Republican ticket. A new paper, The Voice of the People, has been started at Albany, by Mr. Stephen Myers, to theme; and C. Dupuy, an accessit. To this banquet were a preacher, and as generally esteemed as a man; but he support this movement. We copy from the first number invited also the Professors of the successful candidates, the following paragraphs, showing the line of argument Messieurs Durand, Girard and Boistel. M. Girard, him adopted by the colored Rapphlicans. University who have obtained successively at the Sor- improper subject for discussion in a Christian pulpit, and University who have obtained successively at the Sor-bonne the two prizes of Rhetoric and Philosophy, and it bonne the two prizes of Rhetoric and Philosophy, and it First Unitarian Parish have expressed a determination to was a subject of great regret that his absence from Paris crush out? anti-slavery from the pulpit. prevented his attendance.

> "M. Pierre Faubert (whose son took the highest prize, and who was aid-de-camp and private secretary to President Boyer, and an officer of his government to that of France) was chosen to preside at this banquet, and by his side placed were the Professors of the other young men, who were made the objects of the warmest and most cordial sympathy and the most delicate respect.

> "M. Audain, one of the promoters of the banquet, a student of medicine at Paris, also a young man of color, delivered a discourse remarkable alike for grandeur of thought and ardent patriotism.

> "The following sentiment was offered by the President: "'Public Education-The surest means to secure the triumph of justice and virtue among men.'

"To all the noble hearts, to whatever land they belong, who devote themselves to combat error and prejudice by means of wholesome teachings! "Gentlemen '(proceeded M. Faubert), the sympathy

you testify for these our young compatriots will bear "Let us, then, fellow-citizens, give our votes with the intention of effecting some good. The Radical Abolitionsent from Hayti to succeed them, to know how earnestly they should strive to profit by the precious time they pass in a land as enlightened as it is liberal, and which simple and kind. ever the sun shone on; no more honest man ever lived.

But cur people must remember that Mr. Smith cannot be

A BISHOP REBUKED.—We published lately, with brief that I must return again to that treatm for the present canvass. If the argument was sound in Doane to the Rev. Mr. Carden, an Episcopal clergyman comments, the admonition officially addressed by Bishop of Philadelphia, who had been guilty of "an act of misbehavior in inviting a Methodist minister to assist him The Hour and the Man, we observe, denounces Mr. Wat- in administering the communion within the limits of the kins as the tool of Thurlow Weed and the Albany Regency; New Jersey Diocese. We used the incident as an illustrafor which, we suppose, there is precisely as much ground tion of that zeal for forms which, in sects, usually accomin The Independent neither asserted nor implied that the as there is for the assertion so often in the months of panies, if it does not imply, laxity of morals. Mr. Carden, Republicans, that Gerrit Smith and his supporters are the we believe, has not thought it worth while to reply to the rescript of the haughty Bishop; but The Protestant Church man of this city, which is under the editorship of the Rev. Drs. Tyng, Anthon and Canfield, and speaks the sentition appointed for their special benefit. Of that Conven-

by desperate wriggling escaped it, thereby bringing a stigma upon his order.

day has not yet come when a single bishop can make canons, and execute them. When a bishop becomes such an absolute monarch in his Diocese that no presbyter car officiate in it in the smallest act without his consent, it will be refreshing to be made aware of it. We doubt no

REFORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Christian Intelligencer, the organ of the Reformed Dutch Church in New York, has a correspondent in Bosduty to exalt popular conservatism and disparage reforms.

"Massachusetts leads the van in every species of reform The clergy of all denominations, with some exceptions are identified with those reforms! Liberty is the watch word, as it was in the days of Samuel Adams. Anybody that prates of freedom now finds listening ears. Infidels and atheists sit in the highest seats of the synagogues, if they are eloquent in denouncing old abuses, and advo-cating new reforms.

abuse of the best men of the country, and the great truths of revelation. So Theodore Parker is regarded as an eminent Christian teacher so long as he promulgates that 'half' of the Gospel which the Tract Society ignores. He, too, is called to edify select audiences at some of our best institutions of learning which were dedicated, in their infancy, to 'Christ and the Church.'
"In this city, the Unitarians and Universalists are the

most active advocates of reforms. Some of the Orthodox Congregationalists and Baptists follow them with unequal steps. But the signs of the times indicate some degree eaction in the state of public opinion, in religion, politics, and reforms."

"The best men of the country," in the estimation of this writer, are those who advocate " old abuses " and denounce 'new reforms''-the class, in other words, of whom the of genuine piety and morality find Massachusetts "a hard road to travel," "the clergy of all denominations, with affectionate reverence of those with whom the credit of the newspaper press of the some exceptions," being "identified with reforms." In credit of the newspaper press of the this matter, it seems, the Evangelical clergy follow the by the exertions of men of broad and de arrested and placed in the temporary custody of the Unitarians and Universalists"! But the writer sees signs proper authorities. The officers then proceeded to New of a reaction—signs, in other words, that the "religion" of a reaction-signs, in other words, that the "religion" which regards slavery as a divine institution, and the "politics" designed to give it an uncontrolled supremacy in the government, are gaining ground in the old Bay State! At present, greatly to his regret, "Liberty is the watchword, as it was in the days of Samuel Adams"; but encountered by some very sociable personages, who were prolific in their advice and disinterested suggestions; so will adopt better views—when in other words they will will adopt better views-when, in other words, they will prefer as their religious guides the open champions of afterward that these gentlemen were friends of the slavers, and had even obtained a writ of habeas corpus to serve by the blood of the Revolutien a free arena for the slaveupon them, for the purpose of having the prisoners brought up. But the New York officers were too sharp for the Bostonian gentlemen. A hack was procured and Yankee correspondent of our Dutch cotemporary reads hunter! We venture to "guess," however, that the Hunt, Mr. Weir succeeded to the prin the deputies and their prisoners jumped in. Jehu cracked his whip, and off they flew to the railroad station, which evidently does the New Testament, backwards. The readers of The Daily News will evidently does the New Testament, backwards. The readers of The Daily News will at once give people of that Commonwealth, so far from being in a state But the genial qualities which endeared of reaction from anti-slavery sentiment, are, in our judggive the slightest plausibility to its impudent pretence, that the salvation of individuals and nations would be ceeded to Marshal Rynders's residence in Henry street, and a Government which lend support to slavery, or

PERSONAL.

Miss Foley, the Boston sculptor, is finishing a fine bust of Theodore Parker. It is said to bring out the Socratean head of that distinguished gentleman more perfectly than any other of his counterfeit presentments.

The Philadelphia Press, says: "From what we consider good authority, we hear that Charles Dickens will certainly revisit this country in the spring. His lecturing hitherto been extremely lucrative, and he calculates on equal success here. There is no doubt that he would Resolved, That the attempts which have been m of the crew have left the country, and he has consequently given up further chase after them. He says he Dickens, whatever his faults, is one of the greatest writers draw very large audiences, in many populous places, for of his time, and undoubtedly the most genial."

The Rev. Francis Burns, having been chosen a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia has just soners, William King, made a full disclosure of all the come to the United States to be ordained. If the Methodist facts pertaining to the voyage of the Haidee. His affida- Church were only half as careful to keep her garments vit throws much light upon the way in which the slave clean from the slave's blood as she is to fulfil to the ut-Democratic party, our most inveterate enemy. In order to secure this defeat, it is absolutely necessary to consolius to defer its publication till next week. The examina- should not often be called upon to rebuke her shortcomings. Think of the religious zeal which sends a man across the ocean merely to receive ordination as a Bishop, in contrast with that indifference to the "weightier matters of the law " which the Methodist Church exhibits in

> The Portland State of Maine thus alludes to an attempt which it says is being made to punish a prominent Portland minister for his opposition to slavery-notwithstanding he has not obtruded the question politically upon his

elf a man of color, is one of the very few laureates of the mons. But it seems that some of his parish think this an

Captain Townsend, the slaver captain whose Echo was taken away from him, gets a "first-rate notice" in the Boston Post:

"Captain Townsend is far from looking the hardened villain one would naturally suppose him to be from his connection with this case. On the contrary, his personal appearance is such that Sylvanus Cobb or any other appearance is such that Sylvanus Cobb or any other blood and thunder' writer could readily describe in some silly story in such glowing colors as to make a score of silly women 'fall in love' with him. He appeared in Court dressed in the 'latest style,' and with 'each particular hair' on his head in its proper place. He has a lengthy beard and a moustache of a very fine texture, and his features are prepossessing; his hands were encased in pink-colored kids, and he occasionally busied himself in taking notes of the testimony; he seemed at times a little nervous. At the conclusion of the testimony, he spoke with two or three of the officers of the Dolphin, requesting them to call on him, and stating his hours for the 'reception' of visitors."

He describe in some reference either to the private or public character (you and stating in the "regular conventions."

But things are sadly changed. You and all he reso himself in taking notes of the testimony; he seemed at times a little nervous. At the conclusion of the testimony, he spoke with two or three of the officers of the Dolphin, requesting them to call on him, and stating his hours for the 'reception' of visitors."

The Press of yesterday contains his "Vindication of the Principle of Popular Sovereignty"—in other words.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the subjoined letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner to a gentleman of Boston.

" AIX, SAVOY, Sept. 11, 1858. "Look at the map of Europe, and you will find, nestling in the mountains of Savoy between Switzerland and France, the little village of Aix, generally known as Aixes-Bains, from the baths which give it fame. There I am now. The country about is most beautiful, and the people

"It is with a pang unspeakable that I find myself thus arrested in the labors of life and in the duties of my position. This is harder to bear than the fire. I do not hear of friends engaged in active service—like Trumbull in the dot to of those readers of The STANDARD who readers of the found lliaois—without a feeling of envy.

"CHARLES SUMNER,"

CHILDREN'S CONVENTION.

Our readers will remember the letter of "UNCLE JOSEPH" to the Children of Longwood (Pa.) and vicinity, ments of the Low Church party, rebukes the New Jersey tion we find the following report in the West Chester Jeffersonian, and we publish it because we know that we shall thereby give pleasure to many of the most intelligent readers of THE STANDARD.

> CHILDREN'S CONVENTION AT LONGWOOD, These meetings of Mr. Dugdale have grown to be an

nstitution among the little folks. The Co-congwood on Saturday was a great occas terally packed and a great many unable to ge bout two-thirds of the audience were children

heir way a fourth of a mile dist lay, and he redeemed his pl very happy in their remarks. The God by a few lively songs and separated w

A PUBLIC LOSS.

THE death of the Editor of The London Daily No. sad intelligence of which reaches us to day, is less than a public calamity—above all to the much to aid and elevate.

atimulate whoever may be called to fill his We copy the following from The Daily Ne THE LATE WILLIAM WEIR ightly to be turned from public uses, w

pace for private sorrow. There are

The kindly man

nided the political course of past three yesterday afternoon, at these qualities in one character, however made the best use of the schools of ompleted his academic studies at the I ingen. In 1826, having returned to these ne exchanged a legal for a political and and for several years conducted one of influential newspapers of Scotland. News, his vast knowledge and high abili this journal. His sure appreciation and far facts, his public spirit and ardent attachment the simplicity and the truthfulness which shone word and act—these are best known to us; and ecall them, we are made to feel how poor and

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE INDIANG

s this tribute to the generous, noble man whose

A MEETING of friends of the Indians was held at 7m on the 23d ult. John Beeson was heard in behalf of Indian Aid Association lately formed in this city, presented an outline of its plans and purposes, after the the Rev. Dr. Beeman delivered an address and press the following resolutions, which were unanim adopted:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that we lie upon the Aborigines, or nations of this country, oble race of men, and as possessed of human rights ought to be sacredly regarded by nations more cir teach them Christianity and the arts of civilized prove that they are as capable of intellectual and cultivation as the other tribes of men. Resolved, That we, as a people, and our forefall have done more, both directly and indirectly, for e

minating them than for teaching them the princip the Gospel and the arts of social life. magnanimous to the Indian tribes, and that we are in teach them to respect the rights of others, and to li these waning tribes might vet be saved, by the ti Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, army is more needed upon our frontiers to charties unprincipled and lawless whites, and restrain them

rom unprovoked hostilities upon the former. A committee was appointed to prepare a plan of organ zation to promote the objects of the meeting, to report an early day.

JOHN W. FORNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1st, 1884 To the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard Few men are now attracting so much public attention in the State of Pennsylvania as Col. John W. Fornes. believe he indulges in the American weakness of prefer the paltry military title to that which we give to gent men simply.

Col. Forney commenced his career, a good many rego, as the editor of the journal which is now regard Buchanan's home organ, The Lancaster Intelligencer, and subsequently advanced to the editorship of The Ponth nian, of this city, which, before there was any dis among the office-holders and office-hunters about loaves and fishes, had the good fortune, pecuniarly being the acknowledged organ of the united Democra of the State. In those happy days it was the universe boast of our Democrats that they had never "serable a ticket—that is, that they had never been presumpts

Principle of Popular Sovereignty "-in other words open and frank avowal of his continued adhesion to revolting doctrine that if the majority of the white of a Territory choose to enslave the colored population that Territory, they shall be at full liberty to do so that Territory, they shall be at full liberty to do so free Silvery to do so free Silve the majority of the people of Kansas desire a free Sh they will have it; if they desire a slave State they are ever the sun shone on; no more honest man ever lived. But our people must remember that Mr. Smith cannot be elected Governor; and, virtually, every vote given for him is given to the Democratic party, which goes against the right of suffrage to colored men in this State."

Whatever may now be said of this argument by the supporters of Mr. Smith, it is the very same by which thousands of the Radical Abolitionists were persuaded to support Mr. Fremont in preference to Mr. Smith in 1856; and Mr. Watkins will find in the files of the paper of which he was at that time associate editor an abundance

"My life is devoted to my health. I wish that I could say that I am not still an invalid; but, except when attacked by the pain on my chest, I am now comfortable, and enjoy my baths, my walks, and the repose and incognition in the legal that I am not still an invalid; but, except when attacked by the pain on my chest, I am now comfortable, and enjoy my baths, my walks, and the repose and incognition will be competited.

"My life is devoted to my health. I wish that I could say that I am not still an invalid; but, except when attacked by the pain on my chest, I am now comfortable, and enjoy my baths, my walks, and the repose and incognition will be competited.

"The Hon. Gerrit Smith Is a good and the members of the human family, irrespective alike of race or nationality."

"The young laureates have also previously obtained high success in their respective schools; particularly young Faubert, who received, at the Lycée Bonaparte, the prize of honor for Latin composition, the first prize and enjoy my baths, and the repose and incognition of the Radical Abolition will be competited or an abundance or mationality."

"The young laureates have also previously obtained high success in their respective schools; particularly young Faubert, who received, at the Lycée Bonaparte, my walk, 1 find myself obliged again to take to my bed. After my walk, 1 find myself obliged again to take to my bed in the respective schools; and the res abolition will be compelled to fall back upon levated (they will persist in thus applying

ations of probity and patriotism. This was to be Without these a political document of this kind greatly resemble the play of Hamlet "with the Hamlet omitted by particular request." This is

they feed fools with. Neither will you be in any degree a that now that Cel. Forney has been "disappo

before Mr. Buchanan evinced that deep interest in the present revival which The leclares he manifested while drinking

Col. Forney "never saw Mr. Buchanan more

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION. WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 1, 1858.

to the Editor of The National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Mis ionary Association has just closed its sessions in this city. As this Association is the attempt of professed antislavery adherents upon orthodoxy to clear their skirts of the crime of complicity with slaveholders, its general pro ceedings are of necessary interest to Abolitionists.

The meetings have been well attended, and much of the fee of Kentucky and Rev. Daniel Worth of North Carolina were the most attractive speakers of the meeting, in asmuch as they seemed the most in earnest, the most clear-sighted in their criticisms of the pro-slavery character of the American Church, and the most radical in their political, for the extinction of slavery. applications of truth. It was really refreshing to hear them pour out the burden of their souls against the sur of all villanies. Many other speakers were present from various parts of the North, prominent among whom were Prof. Cowles of Oberlin, O., Rev. Mr. Bascom of Illinois. Rev. Mr. Thurston of Maine, Rev. S. S. Joselyn and Lewis Tappan of your city. Whenever any of these speakers came to the delinquency of the American Board, they made a clear statement and uncompromising application : but so far as any withdrawment from Christian connec tion, fellowship and harmony with those who sustain the Board and Tract Society was concerned, they were all, save Brothers Fee and Worth, utterly silent, and ofttimes their talk abounded in and amounted to twaddle. Among the fourteen resolutions adopted by the meet

ing, the seventh and eighth, as follows, are perhaps the only ones of interest to us as Abolitionists: 7. Resolved, That as American slavery is one of th greatest obstructions to the conversion of the world, it behooves the Church of Christ to bear an unequivocal tes timony against it, and that the silence of the pulpit, eccle

timony against 18, and what the stellar of the purple, ecclesionation bodies, Missionary Boards, Bible and Tract Societies, and individual professors of religion, wherever it exists, with reference to this stupendous wrong, is a reproach to the country, dishonorary to Christianity, and evidence of defection in religion in those who thus cruelly ignore the rights and sufferings of their fellow-men in 8. Resolved, That we mourn over the obstacles that are

thrown in the way of human salvation, not alone by the open enemies of Christ, but by many of his professed followers, and would especially mention, as subjects of humiliation and grief, the policy of the American Tract Society and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, namely the refusal of the Tract Societ to publish tracts on the sinfulness of slavery, and the ac iescence of the Board, for so many years, while their ssionaries among the Choctaws and the Cherokees have been avowing pro-slavery sentiments, and preaching a pro-slavery gospel, until it is seriously proposed to aban-don the mission on account of the "difficulties" that have occurred under such missionary labor; a policy on the part of the Tract Society and the American Board that st, wherever it is understood, astonish the friends of freedom and righteousness throughout the world.

This Association, having been organized in opposition to the A. B. C. F. M. because of its aid and comfort to slaveholders, and on the platform of a "discountenance of slavery by refusing to receive the known fruits of unrequited labor " into their treasury, or slaveholders into their membership or service, could do no less than to say this much as to the guilt of the American Board and its supporters in the American Church. And yet Abolitionists are anxious to know of these "Evangelical Christians," who say that the defence of slavery on the part of the Church is "evidence of defection in religion," how great a "defection" they consider it? Rev. Mr. Thurston of Maine, who preached the annual sermon, told us therein that piety without humanity was rather poor stuff; but he took equal pains to tell us that humanity without piety was poorer still. Now, we would like to know which is Christianity? and Mr. Thurston tells us that it takes both piety and humanity to make complete and perfect Christianity, and yet he seemed to admit that piety alone might be the real thing, but of a "defective" sort, while humanity alone could not be anything but infidelity. By "plety" they undoubtedly mean a profession of "evan gelical sentiments," and these, the Association tell us officially, consist of a belief in the lost condition of man, the divinity of Christ, the atonement, the eternal punishent of the wicked, &c. And these they make the first test of membership in the Association, and the fact of being a non-slaveholder the second. But while a man must believe theoretically in these dogmas to be a member with them, they require no theoretic belief in humanity as a qualification for membership, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, a person may be in good membership with them who believes theoretically in the rightfulness of slaveholding and in its scriptural origin and endorsement too, provided he does not put his theory into actual practice. And this view of their position is justified by the invitation they extended to their communiontable, which was spread on the afternoon of the last day of the meeting, for in this invitation they took special pains to specify that they desired none but "evangelical Christians," but wholly omitted to indicate that they intended to exclude slaveholders even, much less their

Thus it would seem clear that they esteem a belief in a slaveholding religion as real Christianity, but of a 'defective" kind, yet not of so defective a character as to require their exclusion, while a belief in liberal theology is a defect that cannot be tolerated or fellowshipped at all.

apologists or defenders.

Here is the great defect of the American Church; it elevates theoretic belief above a practical Christian life, and so evangelical slaveholders are endorsed by them as Christians, while unevangelical men, whose lives are as nearly like Christ's as human life can be, are not to be considered Christians at all. And the American Missionary Association seem not to have arisen beyond this fatal error and heresy; for, although they cannot cooperate with these defective Christians in missionary labors, they have made no direct attempt to withdraw Christian fellowship from them.

Mr. Fee of Kentucky, in one of his addresses, took the bold and consistent ground of "no union with slave holders" ecclesiastically, charged upon the Northern Church a responsibility for slavery while they remained in ecclesiastical fellowship with slaveholders or their abettors, and advocated the duty of secession, himself professing to be a come-outer, first from Lane Seminary, then from the Presbyterian and last from the Methodist Church. But, alas! Mr. Fee aided in the administration of the sacrament on this occasion, where unevangelical believers were specially excluded, while practical doers of unrighteousness were not excluded, except by implication. Justice to Mr. Fee requires it to be said, however, that in private conversation, afterwards, he admitted the inconsistency of this action with his avowed position, and said that he was willing to recognize any man as a Christian who lived the Christian life, whatever might be his belief, even though he were a Unitarian or Universalist, while he should exclude from the Christian name and fellowship all who were unchristian in life, like the slaveholders and their abettors. This seems better; and directly effected the end of Christian Philanthropy. if the American Church could be brought to this Christian Position, how soon would the land be cleansed of slavery and all its abominations. But so long as they recognize as Christians the Priest and Levite who pass by on the Other side, because they are evangelical, and also the robbers themselves for the same reason, and refuse to recognize the "humane" Samaritan as a Christian because he is not evangelical, so long will the American Church con-

tinue to be the bulwark of American slavery. But perhaps a decided and consistent action, in connec on with a clear and unequivocal testimony, is too much to expect of those who have so long twaddled about evangelicism in the sloughs of the American religion. Even Dr. Cheever fails here, for, while he bears a glorious testimony against the slaveholding sins of the American Board, he is still laboring in its support, even urging the Converts of the late revival to pay off the old debt of the Board, as " a free-will offering of gratitude and love from these subjects of the grace of God." Now, if slaveholding is of the devil, and the Board has been as diligent in romulgating it as Dr. Cheever has so clearly shown it to en, why, in Heaven's name, should he be urging the subjects of the grace of God" to pay for doing the devil's work, that the Board have been doing on credit? Let the dead bury their dead," Dr. Cheever, "and folow thou me," is the voice of Jesus.

But how we all thank God that Dr. Cheever has taken editors may "pitch into him" as they choose, but they beauty of typography. can't serve their "Special Contributor" as they did our friend Parker Pillsbury, a few years ago. They could villify him, as they did, because of his expositions of the of a new volume. The contents are varied and excellent,

columns against any reply or proof of the truth of his Dr. Cherver's article on the complicity of the Amerithan he was do that it is owing to his own "prude of the American based on the complicity of the American that Bennett is this day permitted on the complicity of the American based on the complicity of the American based on the complicity of the American Board with slavery, which we copy from The Indep to walk from the strict to see the structure of a quality which ders." "Here's richness for you," of a quality which editors the lie so directly and handsomely. They will have compromising friend of freedom. proof. God speed the work.

* See first page. - EDITOR

THE TWENTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY - SUBSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY.

THE undersigned, who have, for so many years, done what they could to promote the ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE, speaking of quite an interesting character. Rev. John G. financially and otherwise, through the medium of the speaking which is more than commendable. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, will, as usual, hold their (twenty-fifth) Anniversary at the close of the year,

At the beginning, before the principles of the cause were understood, we could not, with the slightest hope of success, ask of the public, whose affair it is no less than our own, direct contributions of money. We therefore devised an Annual Bazaar for the sale of contributions of articles; and it afforded an opportunity of great usefulness, both financial and social, to the cause,

But the changed state of the public mind now suggests greater directness in the method and increase in the usefulness of this anniversary; and we propose, this year, to give our usual sums and take up our accustomed collections by direct cash subscription; and we entreat the friends, both at home and abroad, who have been wont to cooperate with us, to do the same, nothing doubting the result will much exceed the sum (\$3,000) raised last year.

To our Southern friends we present this prospect with increased hope of their cooperation in consequence. For, as none better than they know what slavery and the daily increasing risks of its tenure are, so none have a deeper concern in seeking the most effectual means of putting an end to this common sin and suffering of our native land, The money we have annually raised has been hitherto employed to sustain the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STAN-DARD, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society. But, following the recent indication of the Executive Committee, in making individual efforts to place that paper on a self-supporting subscription basis, we shall enabl them to devote the result of our joint financial effort to sustain eloquent and faithful lecturers, now so much needed, and in far greater numbers than heretofore.

By this plan we may accomplish double the amount of service to our cause, and thus furnish its friends and our own with a two-fold motive to continue and increase their contributions.

No words from us at this late day are needed to stimu ate a prudent generosity by description of all the means that go to change the mind and the heart of a great nation on the central question of its policy; or to kindle a sublime one by commendation of a cause identified with every thought that is ennobling and holy, with every hope that is august and magnificent, with every nemory that is precious and sainted, with every idea that is consoling and beautiful, with every effort that is enlightening and beneficent, with every association that history, or poetry, or patriotism, or philanthropy, or

Christianity, or life or death, have sanctified and blessed, We cordially and respectfully invite the members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the world ver, to meet with us at the close of the year (time and place named hereafter), to receive our subscriptions, our good wishes and our thanks; and to unite with us on an occasion which, as the end of one quarter of a century of labours and the beginning of another, will be of no ordinary commemorative interest and prospective significance

to THE CAUSE. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, LYDIA D. PARKER, MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, L. MARIA CHILD, HENRIETTA SARGENT. ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, HELEN ELIZA GARRISON. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. CAROLINE WESTON, MARY WILLEY, SARAH BLAKE SHAW. SUSAN C. CABOT. .

ELIZA F. EDDY. ABBY FRANCIS. SARAH RUSSELL MAY, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, AUGUSTA G. KING, Anna Shaw Greene. ELIZA H. APTHORP. MATTIE GRIFFITH, MARY ELIZABETH SARGENT ANNE LANGDON ALGER.

POLITICS.

"Now, gentlemen, none of the positions of this discours have anything whatever to do with technical abolition. Every doctrine I held and advance can be logically and onsistently held by any South Carolina or Virginia States man, holding slaves and opposing emancipation in the States.'

The anti-slavery of the Republican party, according to this, must be an infinitessimal quantity. How little have Abolitionists to hope from such a party !

The Democratic papers tell some bitter truths as well as many lies about the Republicans. The following paragraph from the Ohio Patriot must, we think, be put in the first category:

"There was a time when we heard much of the panting and hunted slave—of the iniquitous and unholy law that returned him and crushed every hope of freedom—of that stain on the statute book of our Republic, black and damned as the spot in the mind of Macbeth's royal mureress-when in fact we heard little else from Republican tongue or pen than stereotyped and fearful denunciation of the Fugitive Slave law. They promised to repeal it. They could not have done less than make the effort. Their members in Congress made no attempt to that end. The people endorsed the same members of Congress and their silence on the Fugitive law by returning them. As a party they have abandoned every idea of its repeal. Keep it before the people that the Republican party promised to have the Fugitive Slave law repealed, and afterwards, having a majority in Congress, they did not even introduce a bill for that purpose—and that now they recognize that hitherto odious statute as one of the settled laws of the country."

KIDNAPPING.—Considerable excitement was created at St. Augustine, Spt. 4th, by a supposed case of kid at St. Augustine as a slave. He is about fiften at St. Augustine as a slave. He is about fiften at St. Augustine as a slave. He is about fiften at St. Augustine as a slave. He is about fiften at St. Augustine as a slave. He is about fif of the Fugitive Slave law. They promised to repeal it They could not have done less than make the effort

THE CAPTURED SLAVES AT CHARLESTON.

THE proper remedy in this case would have been, in the adgment of the writer, for government to have appor ioned some part of the Public Lands, for the time being, for the use and benefit of these sufferers, where they could have been relieved and instructed for the present, with a view to their future well-being; and where the sympa thies of their true friends, north and south, east and west, would have been available without expense to government. This would have been Justice to the govern ment and Mercy to the slaves; and would have more

Respectfully, A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

OLD CLOTHES.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, ? New York, Oct. 6th, 1858.

mal Anti-Slavery Standard. HAVE any of your readers ever thought how many shivering little body their old clothes might cover this

We could make use of a house-full of old coats, dresse and under-clothes for the army of poor children who come under our knowledge; and if any can make new clothes it will be pleasant, in giving, to think that they start (with those gifts) some poor boy or girl in a better life. If in the City, the address can be sent to our office, and we will have the clothes called for.

THE PRINTER .- A very well written and beautifully THE PRINTER.—A very well written and leastining executed quarto monthly newspaper comes to our office by this name. It is a decided hit and success, and is worthy of the intelligent profession of which it is an organ. Every printer, and especially every young printer, ought to take and read it. It is pleasant to go among all the arts and human labors and see men at honest and usell works but the printer in the grand ful work; but the printer is the torch-bearer in the grand procession of humanity, and throws his splendid light far into "Chaos and Old Night."—Christian Inquirer.

We join most heartily in this commendation of The hold of the Board at all, and The Independent too! The Printer, which unites a refined literary taste with great

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 749, is the com wickedness of the Board, ad libitum, and then close their as usual. New York: Stanford & Delisser, 508 Broadway.

declares his controlled that Bennett is this day permitted dence and compassion that Bennett is this day permitted dence and compassion that Bennett is this day permitted rejoinder in this week's Independent* is able and worthy of dent of last week, is a bold and manly vindication of the not skulk this time as they did before, for Dr. Cheever's under the control of ecclesiastical tricksters, who, with relations to them give him the power to hold them to the their mouths full of anti-slavery professions, have long taken an active part in covering up the iniquity of the Board. Dr. Cheever throws the broad light of truth upon the shuffling policy so long pursued in the management of the Board, and brings the question at issue to the test of Christian principles. The charge made against him by the editors of The Independent, viz., that in a former article he had "poured out mistaken malediction against the nissionaries" in the Indian Territory, he declares to be simply and absolutely false 37; an example of plain

ANTI-TOBACCO TRACTS .- We have received from the with the same purpose of still further strengthening the Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., the indefatigable beneficial influences of that Society, moral, religious and talker and writer against Tobacco, a package of tracts, written by himself, of which we give the titles as follows: Is the Common Use of Tobacco a Sin? An Appeal to the 30,000 Cler gymen in the United States.

The Christian a Slave to Tobacco !

Rum and Tobacco! An Appeal to Temperan How shall I Drop Tobacco, and not suffer worse? The Young Convert and a Cigar; or Twenty Reasons for Dropping

Tobacco.

A Christian Selling Tobacco! To a Christian Storekeeper who ask.

"Is it Immoral and Sinful to sell Tobacco?" mount and Cost of Tobacco. Word in Defence of Tobacco.

These tracts are well calculated not only to convince the users of Tobacco of the evils of the practice, but to warn the young against falling into a pernicious habit. Those who wish to promote a good and much-neglected cause should send a donation to Mr. Trask to encourage him in his arduous work. He will be glad to furnish the tracts, at a moderate cost, for general distribution.

Summary.

Messrs. Lincoln and Douglas have, in their discussions iven sketches of their own and each other's lives. It appears hat while Douglas has been a gross sinner, Lincoln has been grocer.-Louisville Journal.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that "supplements" or "extras" folded within the regular issues of daily or weekly journals—not actual and bona fide editions of anchublications, conveying intelligence of passing events and general intelligence—subject the whole package to letter tooksage.

Going to Liberia.—It is stated that thirty or more olored families, residing in this city and vicinity, have organized themselves under the title of the "Cambridge Liberian imigration Association," for the purpose of emigrating to ideria. Some forty or more of these persons hope to embark a the Colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, the first of lovember prox.—Boston Post, Sept. 28th. DECAY OF HUMBUG.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fel-

John of Humbug.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session at Washington, has received reports of the state of the Order in the United States for the past year. The only States which report a positive prosperity are New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Louisiana, and Canada West. In Canada East the Order has died out; in New York it makes no progress; while in Virginia and Kentucky there is a perceptible falling off.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A committee with this tille has been established in Shelby County, Ky. They order white men and free negroes, who are concerned in evil deeds, white men and free negroes, who are concerned in evil desca-to leave the county within three days. Any property belong ing to a white man is to be appraised by three disintereste-persons, and the price paid over, after such person has beel directed to leave the county. Slaves who are vicious must b removed also from Shelby County by their masters. THE SHABBIEST OF DEVILS .-

There are many devils that walk this world,
Devils great and devils small,
Devils with tails and devils without; Devils who whisper, devils who shout,
Devils who mystify, devils who teach,
But the CALUMNY DEVIL—as hard to reach
As the snail, who, now safe on some distant beach
Is digesting the core of my favorite peach—
Is the shabilest devil of all I—Dickens.

COL. FREMONT'S ESTATE—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE. Sheriff of Mariposa County, California, is quite an original in his way. He was directed by the Supreme Court of the State to eject certain occupants of the Pine Tree Vein, and to restore the vein to Col. Fremont in its original state. He declines ousting the trespassers, and defends his position in a written document, stating that as the shaft has been sunk a few feet lower, and has been made something wider, he cannot restore it in its original state, and will, therefore, do nothing about it.

One James Thorp, a colored individual, and also a teamster in Newark, has fallen upon pleasant lines. A gentleman appeared in that part of Jersey, last week, on a mission to discover a James Thorp, who was entitled to an estate of \$75,000, left by a planter in North Carolina. The teamster turns out to be the man. He was born on the estate, but was sent North to be educated, had his schooling at Norristown, Pa., is married, and is said to be industrious and worthy.—N. V. Times.

gutta-percha, showing that the disconnection must have occurred during the process of manufacture, and therefore leading to the very great probability that other similar lesions may have occurred in other parts of the cable. What have the electricians to say in regard to this fact, which is reliably authenticated?—N. Y. Times, 29th ult.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION.—The Cana-PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION.—The Canadian papers are urging an international celebration, to be held on the 13th of September, 1859, the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Quebec, by which the power of France in the northern part of this continent was extinguished. The Portenand State of Maine, in seconding this proposition, indulges in pleasing visions. It says: "It would be an imposing spectacle to see the Queen of England and the Emperor of France meet on the plains of Abraham and exchange friendly salutations on the spot where, one hundred years before, Wolfe and Montcalm fell in battle. The great steamship might be finished and put in requisition for the Imperial visiters, and the completion of the Victoria Bridge made coincident in point of time."

parison of the number of passengers in the five countries which possess the most extensive systems of railways—England, United States, Prussia, France and Belgium—with the number of those who suffered death from railway accidents, and the number of seriously wounded, gives the following result: There was one person injured in the United States out of 188,459 passengers; in England out of 311,345; in France out of 375,092; in Belgium out of 1,611,237; in Prassia out of 1,612,000 for the control of the c 3,294,075. This calculation is contained in a report drawn up by a commission appointed for the purpose by the French

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS .- Rev. J. L. Lame, of the Philadelphia Conference, who was driven from his circuit in Maryland, because he wrote anti-slavery articles for Zion's Herald, is about to publish, in pamphlet form, an account of his expulsion. This will be a new and interesting chapter in his expulsion. This will be a new and interesting chapter in the annals of border Methodism.

Rev. J. McCarter, of the same Conference, and author of Border Methodism, and Border Slavery," is preparing a volume on the relations of Methodism to slavery in that region.

Northern Independent.

KIDNAPPING.—Considerable excitement was created

Serious Oddity.—A Presiding Elder in Walker Co. Ala., was examining an applicant for a preaching license—one who felt ambitious at 'splaining and 'spounding the Scriptures' Brother," said our friend, the Presiding Elder, " are you Initerian or a Trinitarian?

Unitarian or a Trinitarian?"

After studying awhile—repeating in undertone, "U-n-i-t-a-ri-a-n—T-r-i-n-i-t-a-ri-a-n"—the applicant answered:
"Well, I always voted the Union ticket, and I'm a Union man; so, I reckon I'm a Unitarian."

The Quarterly Conference didn't think it a safe case; though the brother is on hand, on election days, for saving the Union.
—Southern Methodist paper.

A New DICTIONARY.—The Philological Society England have appointed two Committees, literary and historeal, to prepare a new dictionary of the English language

The former of these Committees will edit the dictionary, and the general working of the scheme; and arrangements have been made for an early publication in parts.

The Dictionary is to contain all the words used in the English language. The etymological department is intended to be thorough. Volunteer co-operation is invited, and the result will probably be a book worthy of the design.

FEMALE PREACHERS.—At the Universalist General Convention at Providence, R. I., last Thursday, the Hon. John Galbraith, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following:

"Resolved, That we hear with satisfaction and gratitude the fact that within the past year letters of fellowship have been received by a lady [Rev. Lydia Ann Jenkins], and that eive letters of fellowship, and engage in the work of the linistry; and that it be recommended that our public schools and colleges be opened for females on equal terms with males."

The resolution was put on its passage, and lost. Yeas, 13; Ays, 21. It is the first time, we believe, that the propriety of preaching by women has ever been considered in an ecclesiastical body in this country.—Tribune.

"Bress der Lor'!"—The Boston correspondent of the Nashua Register was somewhat amused at a colored meeting in this city, a few evenings since. The hinister, a mouse-colored gentleman from abroad, said he should like to say a few words before he begun. "Prehaps you want to know who I are." He then proceeded to say that some three years ago he was in this city trying to raise fifteen hundred dollars. To buy his wife and children, then in slavery. "I raised the money, bress de Lor'!" He then went to St. Louis—"foun' my folks, bress der Lor'!" but they had recently been sick, and the owner refused to give them up unless thirty-eight dollars, the physician's bill, was forthcoming. The mouse-colored gent then went to Chicago, fell in with friends, and returned to St. Louis with the whole amount. "But, bress der Lor'!"

menced—

"Forever let my grateful heart,"

His words paused—he coughed slightly—then adding, "The choir will omit the fifth verse," sat down with something like a nervous haste. With curiosity excited at this conduct of their minister, the congregation smiled some as they read:

"Forever let my grateful heart

His boundless grace adore,
Which gives ten thousand blessings now,
And bids me hope for more."

—Cambridge Chronicle.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION VINDICATED.—The speech WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION VINDICATED.—The speech of Rev. Mr. Bleby on West India Emancipation is worth ten times the price asked for it. It is the sunlight shed down upon the history of the great event of which it treats, and cannot fail to awaken gratitude to God that he is again vindicating the right. Mr. Bleby is a Wesleyan missionary, at present, in Barbadoes; and no man is better able to speak upon the workings of emancipation than he is, having been upon those islands for more than twenty-seven years.

This masterly speech, so worthy to be preserved as matter of history, and as a work of reference, has been issued in pamphlet form, and is now on sale at this office. It will be at the Western Conferences to a limited extent, and may be had by sending to this office. Price, 40 cents a dozen, postpaid to any part of the country. As but a small edition has been

STEWART'S .- The marble palace of A. T. Stewart & to has lately been enlarged, and it is now probably the most obscious and the handsomest store of the kind in the world with its dimensions thus extended, it is 175 feet deep and 16 test wide. 350 men are employed in it; 100 sewing-machine the kept constantly busy, and 150 women earn their daily read by taking work from the establishment. Carpets from cress. England and France, bowle from Cashmere and from Cashmere and from

A BABOON AT LIBERTY-GREAT EXCITEMENT !- Yes A BABOON AT LIBERTY—GREAT EXCITEMENT !—Y esterday forenoon, a very large and powerful ape, which has been in a cage for several days past at the freight depot in this city, escaped therefrom, and ran off through the streets of the city. In a few moments the animal was followed by an excited crowd of men and boys and dogs, who pursued the baboon, and attempted to capture him, but the animal bounded along before his pursuers, jumping fences, climbing trees and swimming the creek, leaving his followers far in the rear. Sometimes he would permit them to approach him, but no one dared to seize him, although a long chain was suspended from his neck, which greatly impeded his progress. One small boy, who ventured too near the ape, was severely bitten; and several others, who were careless, were thrown down and hurt by

who ventured too near the ape, was severely bitten; and several others, who were careless, were thrown down and hurt by the crowd.

The animal was finally captured a mile or two beyond the south bounds of the city, and placed in a wagon and brought back.—Syracuse Standard.

A FUGITIVE SLAYE CASE.—Our colored population as the granular a state of considerable excitance day before was thrown into a state of considerable excitement day before yesterday, by the report that two fugitives from Missouri, who arrived on one of the morning trains, were pursued, and had been traced to a house in Madison street by their pursuers. Immediate steps were taken for their rescue; and while the bloodhounds on their track were watching the house, the pursued made their escape through the had door and was taken o the house of a resident on South Wells street, where the vere concealed till dark, when they received a ticket on the Inderground Railroad, and by this time are rejoicing i banada. The parties are a man about 30 years of age, an in Covariance and a man about 30 years of age, an intelligent mulatto, and his wite, about 19 years of age, quite light and good looking. They escaped some time since, and had been pursued for nearly two weeks, \$700 having been offered for their recapture. The pursuers passed them once, and had got some three hundred miles in advance, before they discovered their mistake.—Chicago Democrat.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN OHIO .- W. S. Bailey, editor of The Free South, is travelling in Obio and Indiana. He writes The Free South, is travelling in Ohio and Indiana. He writes to his paper as follows:

"In our brief tour thus far (Richmond, Ind.) we visited the colored school at Harveysburg, Ohio, and were astonished to see the elegant penmanship of the scholars. The teachers are one white man and one colored, whose name we do not now recollect. In Xenia the colored people have erected a most beautiful brick church and are hastening the completion of the inside carpenter-work, painting, &c. At the Wilberforce University, a beautiful place, situated about three miles northeast of Xenia, O., are about one hundred pupils, mainly the children of Southern slaveholders. It is somewhat strange to see that slaveholders are, in the main, anxious to extend slavery over free territory, and yet are glad to send their children into free States to be educated. (To save them this trouble, they should pass a law for all the children of slave-

iren into free States to be educated. (To save them this rouble, they should pass a law for all the children of slave-olders to have free access to the public or private schools in the Southern States.) The children, however, are not to blame susting the trespassers, and defends his position in a written locument, stating that as the shaft has been sunk a few feet ower, and has been made something wider, he cannot restore it in its original state, and will, therefore, do nothing about it.

One James Thorp; a colored individual, and also a came appears to the supering the supering

THE AUTHENTIC STORY OF THE COMET—ITS GROWING 5. Good, left by a planter in North Carolina. The teamster is not to be the man. He was born on the estate, but was not, is married, and is said to be industrious and worthy.—N.

Times.

A Break Discovered in cutting up the cable in the machinethe workmen employed in cutting up the cable in the machine
A condition of the Comet from his telescopic perch in Cambridge Observatory:

Donati's comet will, in a few days, appear to increase rapidly in size and brilliancy. It will be nearest the earth on the 9th of October, at which time its brilliancy will be nearly three times as great as on the 23d of September, and its distance from us about fifty-two millions of miles.

According to Mr. He Comet Comet from his telescopic perch in Cambridge Observatory:

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According to Mr. He Comet Com

ling to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this comet, I in Canada," which is stigmatized as "a r

According to Mr. Hall's computation, the tail of this comet, on the 23d inst., extended to the length of fifteen millions of miles. The nucleus will be near the bright star Arctura, Oct. 5th, and nearest the earth's orbit on the 20th.

Some confusion seems to prevail in regard to there being two comets, similar in appearance, now visible to the naked eye, but such is not the case. Donati's, which is seen in the north-west after sunset, is the same which has been seen in the north-east before sunrise in the morning. This is owing to the considerable northern declination of the comet, with a right ascension differing but little from that of the sun. I mention this because I have had several letters from different parts of the country, making the inquiry whether there are two comets now to be seen by the naked eye.

Encke's comet is barely visible to the naked eye. Tuttle's third comet of 1858 can now be seen only with the assistance of a telescope.

Harvard College Observatory, Sept. 25.

CHURCH-YARD LITERATURE.—Mr. Editor: Rambling the other day in an old church-yard in Green's Farms, Connecticut, I was amused at the quaintness and oddity of some of the inscriptions that met my eye; and although this kind of literature has been offer browerk thefore the execute the line.

of the inscriptions that met my eye; and although this kind of literature has been often brought before the eye of the living, yet I venture to send you two or three additional specimens. They are as follows:

"Here lyes Buried ye Body of Mr. Joseph Wakeman, who

Departed this Life Septr. ye 23 A D 1762 in ye 59th Year of His Age.
"Here lies Joseph Wakeman in expectation of the Last

"Here lies Joseph Wakeman in expectation of the Last following Day—what sort of a man He was that day will discover."

States out in France use out of drawn up the French

Lame, of this circuit for Zion's account of chapter in lies this ancient Body in the dust, thou yarning Grave profound receive thy prey and feed thy worms on this Delicious clay. Throw on ye Earth, how piercing is the sound, weep on

clay. Throw on ye Earth, how piercing is the sound, weep on Dear friends an ease the wounde, this kind relief the social passions crave, Jesus himself wept at a good man's Grave.

THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTON INTO THE MISSISSIPPI THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTON INTO THE MISSISSIPPI
VALLEY.—The Baton Rogue Advocate has a letter dated
Chapel Hill, Tenn., August 10, written, as we learn from the
Advocate, by a gentleman who was formerly a citizen of
Louisiana, and at one time filled a high office in her government, from which we extract the sunexed passage:

"The person is still living who saw the first sack of cotton
seed brought into the Mississippi Valley. It was introduced by
Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who was a native of

Daniel Clark, father of Mrs. Gen. Gaines, who was a native of Ireland, a Spanish subject, and acting as Cousal for the United States at the port of New Orleans. It was imported expressly for Mr. Bringier, a wealthy planter, on the right bank of the river a few miles below Donaldsonville. Mr. Bringier had also the first cotton gin imported. The cotton seed was distributed to such planters, up and down the coast, as desired to try the experiment, and in the fall of the year, when it was picked, Mr. B. sent his son, Louis Bringier, the present venerable Surveyor-General of Louisiana, with a barge and gang of neg roes to collect it for the purpose of being ginned. The cotton was raised and ginned upon shares, and when bagged was sent to Daniel Clark, for exportation. Mr. Bringier told me he had gone up as far as Baton Rogue and Pointe Coupee, gathering cotton to be ginned at his father's place below Donaldsonville. This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of This was in the latter part of the last and at the beginning of

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES .- We learn that E. H. Hey wood spoke on American Slavery, on Sunday evening, Sept 12th, in the Orthodox meeting-house in Hubbardston; and that a very large audience, including one or more of the minis ters of the place, attended. His remarks gave rise to a discus

ters of the place, attended. His remarks gave rise to a discussion of much interest.

On Sunday evening, Sept. 19th, Mr. Heywood spoke on the same subject at the Wesleyan Methodist meeting-house in Leicester. His remarks were prefaced by the reading of suitable Scripture passages, and a prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Bullock, the pastor. Rev. Mr. Coolidge, of the Orthodox Congregational church, omitted his customary evening service, and, with many of his people, attended Mr. Heywood's lecture. Mr. H. spoke in a calm, argumentative and very earnest manner. He urged the duty of the Church to treat slaveholding, and all connected with it, as sinful in the highest degree, and to act in all circumstances, and towards all persons guilty of this great sin, with at least the same stringency they would use in dealing with errors of belief. He was at times very eloquent, and his hearers appeared much interested.—M.—Liberator.

A Boy-Murderer to be Hanged.—This morning, in the Supreme Court, James Rodgers, the boy who murdered John Swanston in Tenth avenue, was ordered to be executed on Friday, the 12th day of November next. Rodgers had respectable connections living in the country but, coming to this city, he was soon led into evil courses. One night, while engaged in a drunken frolic with two of his young associates, he met Mr. Swanston, a respectable old gentleman, walking in the street with his wife. Some of the party jestled against Mr. Swanston, a few words passed between them, and Rodgers without more ado drew a knife and stabbed the man, inflicting a mortal wound. For some time Rodgers eluded the officers of Justice, but was finally captured, tried in the General Sessions, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His youth and prepos sessing appearance excited a great deal of sympathy, and no efforts were spared to avert his impending fate. The Governor was petitioned for pardon, but it was refused. His counsel applied to the Supreme Court, and obtained an order for a new trial, on the ground of error in the proceedings before the General Sessions; but the Court of Appeals has reversed that decision, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Sessions and ordered that the sentence be executed. Accordingly the Supreme Court this morning issued its warrant, commanding the Sheriff to cause Rodgers to be hanged on the 12th day of November next. The highest legal tribunal in the State has just passed upon his case, the Executive elemency has been denied him, and nothing apparently remains for the unfortunate young man but to prepare for the expiation of his orime on the scaffold.—Evening Pont, 2d.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We examined yesterday a copy of the Massachusetts Gazette, published in Boston, by Richard Draper, Oct. 25, 1764—making the paper ninety-foor years old the 26th of next month. In looking over the advertisements, we find

ce. Another man advertises "a likely negro girl 13 year, ge, who has had the small pox," and a third wants to sell it of the country, a strong, likely negro woman," for whom tirles must be made of that general directory, "the Print

inquiries must be made of that general directory, "the Frinters."

The Gazette also gives "the speech of his Excellency, Francis Bernard, Esq., Capt. General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, and Vice Admiral of the same." How queerly such pompous announcements sound in these days of equality!

A lottery dealer explains the delay in drawing his scheme to be in consequence of the tickets not being sold, "chiefly on account of the small pox in Boston"!

The Gazette announces that "this day (Oct. 25th) is the Anniversary of the ascension of our most gracious Sovereign King George III to the British Throne, when he enters on the fifth year of his reign," and in honor of the event, his Majesty's troops were to fire numerous guns.

The latest dates from London are Aug 29th, about two months previous to the date of the paper! The number of the Gazette from which we make these extracts was exhibited at the Horticultural Fair by Miss Newhall.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Madeira Wine—Where it Comes From.—A travel.

MADEIRA WINE-WHERE IT COMES FROM .- A travel ample and cheerful hospitality amazed others as well as myself. ample and cheerful hospitality amazed others as well as myself. It was absolutely princely; at the same time it was without ostentation and boast. Not only did he keep a free table, apread with all the delicacies of the Island, at his house out of the town, but he kept an open house in the town, where ample ne town, but he kept an open house in the town, where ample sooms and chambers were at the disposal of our party, with tendants to do the waiting, and servants to provide our reakfasts. Indeed we were lords of all we surveyed, whether ouse, beds, servants, fraits, books, or food. Mr. March has een for many years largely engaged in the wine culture and the trade, in which he has made a princely fortune. I wish that all the 'wine tibbers unblicans and sinners' would rewine trade, in which be has made a princely fortune. I wish that all the 'wine bibbers, publicans and sinners,' would remember the statement Mr. March made to me, that not five pipes of wine are now made a year in all the island of Madeira! And yet it is abundant in the United States, and as delicious as abundant. The American crop never fails, though blight and mildew have killed all the vines in Madeira. Strychnine does not fail either, if the vine does."

HOW A DEFAULTING CASHIER CARRIED ON HIS RASCALITY FOR FOUR YEARS.—The Boston Allow gives some interest.

Or. Jefferson Church,

TY FOR FOUR YEARS.—The Boston Allas gives some interesting particulars of the way in which the defaulting cashier of the Brighton Bank managed his rascality: "The reason for the recent resignation of Mr. Robert N. Woodworth, cashier the Brighton Bank managed his rascality: "The reason for the recent resignation of Mr. Robert N. Woodworth, cashier of the Brighton Bank, has become apparent. He turns out to be a defaulter, having made away, as is alleged, with some \$40,000 belonging to the bank. An investigation is progressing by the directors. The bank is said to be secured against loss by the bondsmen of Mr. Woodworth and by his private property, which has been made over to the bank to protect it from loss. It is said he has been indulging in fancy stocks for some time, and which, as is generally the case, has brought him down. He is a leading Baptits in Brighton, and the revelations are heard with concern by the Church. It was app. sed at first that the roguery was of recent occurrence, and is opinion was all the stronger from the fact that the cashier's oka have balanced with the nicest exactness, and the examition of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners, in May last nation of its affairs by the Bank Commissioners, in May last, revealed no suspicious circumstances. A few days since the President of the bank, S. H. Bennett, received an inquiry from the President of the Faneuil Hall Bank, whether he should furnish Mr. Woodworth with \$20,000 on New York on account of the Bank of Brighton. He at once refused, saying if they did it, it was at their own risk. Mr. Bennett was then informed that they had already let him have the same amount. This led to an investigation, and to the confession of Mr. Woodworth that he had for four years been appropriating the funds of the bank to his own use, for speculation and other purworth that he had for loar years even appropriating the name of the bank to his own use, for speculation and other purposes. He had purchased a house in Brighton for \$15,000 which was fornished in palatial style, speculated at second hand, given \$1,000 towards the erection of the Baptist church diffice in that town, bought and sold fancy stocks, &c., &c. edifice in that town, bought and sold fancy stocks, &c., &c. When his rascality was in danger of being discovered, he sold his house for \$10,000, at the same time discharging a mortgage upon it of \$5,000. At the same time he got rid of his stocks in the Suffolk Mills. Mr. Woodworth asserts with great emphasis that the bank will be fully indemnified. His bondsmen will be called upon, we suppose, as a sacrifice. The directors are disposed to be lenient with their errant officer. Mr. Woodworth states that he has within a short time lost \$7,000 by a real estate speculation in building a block of houses, with which the directors had not the least suspicion that he was connected, as the business was carried on in the name of another person. He is temporarily in charge of one of the directors. His friends deeply sympathize in his misfortunes, and will do all in their power to relieve him. He has a wife and two children."

We learn from Conductor G. S. Goodrich the following particulars of an affair that occured at Chatham yesterday after noon: A party of Southerners were on the express train due at Windsor at 5:15 p. m., and one of them had a mulatto ser vant—a boy of ten years—along with him. At London a colored man was observed in conversation with the boy while standing upon the platform. No suspicion was excited by this however, but when the train reached Chatham, where it stopp to wood and water, it was instantly expressed by a conversation was to wood and water, it was instantly surrounded by a tunul-tuous gathering of three or four hundred colored people, evi dently laboring under great excitement. A white man, repre senting himself to be the sheriff of the town, entered the car entside as well as in. The boy was taken out, crying, and indeavoring to cling to his master, and borne away by the crowd. The train then started, and the gentleman, whose name is W. R. Merwin, and residence St. Louis, came to this

city, and is now stopping at the Russel House.—Detroit Adv., Sept. 77.

Of this case The Tribune says:

The journals blaze with accounts of "A Fagitive Slave Mob. of ten years who was riding with him over the great Western Railway, from Niagara Falls to Detroit. The "outrage" is said to have been perpetrated by "a negro mob," armed with knives, revolvers, &c., but, it is added, they were headed by a "white man, who pretended to be one of her Majesty's officers and who attempted to arrest Mr. Merwin."

We are reliably informed of certain facts, which place this matter in rather a different light. These facts are as follows:

1. Mr. W. B. Merwin is not a Southern gentleman, but a Northern travelling agent for a house in this city.

2. He is not the legal owner of any slave.

3. If he pretended to own this mulatto boy, he must have been cheating somehow, for he has assured his employers here that he did not own him.

4. The boy was almost certainly free-born; but, at all events, he was made free by being taken through the free States and

he was made free by being taken through the free States and into Canada, even if he had been a slave before. On the whole, we strongly suspect that Mr. W. R. Merwin will pocket the "outrage," and will not hereafter claim the boy. A CLERGYMAN HUNG .- At Charleston, Kanawha Co.,

will pocket the "outrage," and will not hereafter claim the boy.

A. CLERGYMAN HUNG.—At Charleston, Kanawha Co.,
Virginia, on the 17th ult., the Rev. Preston S. Turley was
hung for the crime of murdering his wife. He was a preacher
of considerable note in that region, and had stood high in the
estimation of his neighbors. At 10:35 o'clock he ascended the
scaffold with a firm step and took his seat. He was accompanied by the Sheriff and clergy already named. Immediately
upon ascending the scaffold, the Rev. Mr. Brown gave out the
hymn, "When I can read my title clear," with a request that
all present would join in singing it. During this service the
prisoner's voice was distinctly audible above all others. This
part being concluded, the Rev. Mr. Smith read, from the 15th
chapter of St. Luke, the parable of the prodigal son. Prayer
was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Smown, the prisoner meanwhile responding audibly. He then engaged silently in prayer.

At a quarter past eleven o'clock he stepped to the front of
the platform, and, with much feeling, proceeded to address the
assembly. He attributed the condition to which he was
brought to whiskey, while there were, he said, other additional
causes at work to produce it. Whiskey, said he, was the cause
of his committing the murder; whiskey was the cause of his
now being compelled to separate from his three little ones,
from his aged parents, from the world; it had incarcerated him
in jail for eight months and nine days; and, in a few minutes,
he would, through its agency, be hurled into eternity. True,
said he, I have been a hardened sinner, but I trust, by faithful
and fervent prayer to God, I have gained pardon. Many who
are now present have heard me preach often, and I trust they
will take heed to this my last sermon. I freely forgive all who
have offended me, and I trust that the same charity will be
extended to me by those against whom I have offended. I
have made a confession, in which I have revealed all of my
sins that I could reconfect; some of course I co arms and kissed her, meanwhile keeping up the singing almost without interruption. They then left the scene. He then shook hands with many of his friends, including two of his wife's brothers, singing all the while. This scene brought tears to the eyes of every one present.

At the close of the hymn he addressed the Sheriff and said "I am ready to die." The rone was then adjusted around his

o to Jesus," and then proceeded to repeat the words, 'Lorr' esus, receive my spirit," and continued to repeat it-until the heriff touched the spring, and consummated that last act o ais awful drama. He died without a struggle. The body was lowed to swing for forty minutes, when it was taken down

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Receipts for The Standard from Sept. 1 to Oct. 1, 1858. 006 Stephen Barker, Leominster, Massachusetts, 006 Jos. Marsh, Northampton, 1006 Jos. Marsh, Northampton, 980 H. W. Morgan, Florence, 006 Mrs. Anna Sibley, Chelsea, 000 F. A. Ware, Franklin, 936 P. W. Morrell, Grantville, 978 Elias F. Meade, Rutland, 1004 Jos. Grant, West Wrentham, 978 W. H. Swan Mandon, W. H. Swan, Mondon,
W. H. C. Snow, Boston,
Mrs. F. Hinckley,
Simpson H. Lewis,
Mrs. Arthur Freeman, 1005 Emery B. Fay.
968 E. W. Theuber, Westfield,
951 Samuel Strong, Waitsfield,
1006 Aphronus Bean, Irasburg,
1006 Curlox Moxley, West Albany,
1006 Philander Sawyer, Albany,
980 Mullen Seaver,
1005 E. Young, East Charleston,
988 Moss Reader, Woodstock, 988 Moses Reader, Woodstock, 178 Mrs. W. B. Bole, West Charleston, 1004 Benjamin Clark, 1004 Jos. Divoll, Topsham, 1004 Mrs. J. Howell, Portsmouth, N. H., 1004 Mrs. Mary R. Hatch, 971 Alex. Walsh, 007 Mrs. P. M. Clapp, Baltimore, Md., 959 Fanny Dean, Lindenville, O., 965 C. H. Dalrymple, Morristown, N. J.,

James T. Shoves, Portsmouth, N. H. tev. C. H. Malcom, Providence, R. I., Francis Jackson, Boston, Mass. (pledge), Priends in Portsmouth, N. H., by Mrs. S. I. Nowell, By Samuel May, Jr., for receipts in Vermoni tin Smith, East Randolph, on by Finance Committee at West Randolph Montpelier, H. H. Claffin, Northfield, Jlection at West Brookfield meeting-house At Topsham, Ebenezer Woods, Passum Collection at St. Johnsbury, at McIndoes Falls, at Bradford, Collections for the Tract Fund in Vermont, by Miss Caroline F. From 9 persons in Woodstock, Randolph, Williamstown, Northfield, 2 08 East Montpelier, 42 2 53 1 45 96 1 50 3 55 4 74 8 69 Barre, Washington, East Orange Groton, Danville, Barnet. McIndoes Falls, West Concord. Newbury, 50 3 53 1 11 Bradford St. Johnsbury, Collections in Vermont for the Tract Fund by N. R. Johnston. Collections for Tract Fund by Mrs. C. H. Drake. William P. Tilden, Fitchburg, Massachusetts, 1 00 1 00 50 20 1 00 1 00 50 25 1 00 Dr. Jefferson Church, Springfield,

Special Actices.

5 00

Wm. Richie

Two friends.

G. W. Herrick

Aldrich S. Cook, Milford

A. A. Bent, Gardner,

Friend, Worcester,

A friend.

E. T. Stowell, E. W. Twing,

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.—The Sixteenth Annua feeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society will be held n Salem, Columbiana Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the ixteenth of October, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continuing proably three days.

The mighty efforts put forth by the South to sustain its pet astitution—the subsurviency of Northern politicians, who neanly obey the behests of their masters—the cowardice and he truckling policy of the great mass of those who claim to be he opponents of the Slave Power-the efforts of the sectarian organizations to preach peace, when there should be no peace and cannot be, except to curse our nation—these, all these de hand of the true friends of freedom that they, at least, shall ontinue to be " faithful among the faithless found."

Come up, then, to the help of the slave against his oppress -he asks your presence, your counsel, your pecuniary aid. Let this annual gathering of the friends of freedom be such as will give a new impetus to the cause of Liberty. Let it be a demon tration of the power of Truth and Justice, of the existence of n abolitionism which is without concealment-bold, and withat compromise-faithful.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON-the pioneer in the cause-has romised to be present at the meeting, and other friends from e East, whose names may be hereafter announced, will probaoly be in attendance. BENJ. S. JONES, Recording Secretary.

FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. - A stated eeting of the Philadelphia Female Anti-Slavery Society will

be held at the Anti-Slavery Office on Thursday, the 14th of Advertisements.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York.

ORFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALRANY, August 2, 1858.

IR: Notice is hereby given that at the GENERAL,
the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be
alected, to wit:
A GOVERNOR in the last of the County of November next, the following officers are to be

The first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governore, in the place of John A. King;
A LIEUTEMANN. GOVERNOR, in the place of Henry R. Selden;
A GOVERNOR, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon, decased;
A CANAL COMMISSIONER, in the place of Samuel B. Ruggles, appointed in place of Samuel S. Whallon, decased;
AN INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISONS, in the place of William A. Russell.
All whose terms of office expire on the last day of December next:
A REPRISENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, third, Fifth a designth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, lenth and Fourteenth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Six teenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Six teenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York;
A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Six teenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York.

A REPRESENTATIVE in the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Six teenth and Twentieth Wards in the City of New York.

A REPRESENTATIVE in the Place

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December noxt.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to Chap. 320 of Laws of 1858, a copy of which is printed herewith, for instructions in regard to their duties under said law, "submitting the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the people of the State."

ChAP. 320.

AN ACT to submit the question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same to the People of the State. Passed April 17, 1858—three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Inspectors of Election in each town, ward and election district in-this State, at the Annual Election to be held in November next, shall provide a proper box to receive the ballots of the citizens of this State entitled to vote for members of the Legislature at such election. On such ballot shall be writ or printed, or partly written and printed, by those voters who are in favor of a Convention, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes." And by those voters who are opposed thereto, the words: "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? No." And all citizens entitled to vote as aforesaid, shall be allowed to vote by ballot as aforesaid, in the election district in which he resides and not elsewhere.

§ 2. So much of articles one, two and three, of title four, of chapter one hundred and thirty of an arc entitled."

Sheriff's Office, New York, Aug. 4, 1868.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State.

State, and the requirements of the Statute in such case made an provided.

Sheriff of the City and County of New York, and the public newspapers in the county willpublish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors and passed for payment. See Revised Stat., vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 2, part 1st, page 140.

THEODORE PARKER'S SERMONS.

A True and False Revival of Religion.
The Revival of Religion which we Need.
The Revival of Religion which we Need.
ust received and for sale at 8 cts. per single copy, or \$6 per S. T. MUNSON,
Oderal Agent, 5 Great Jones street, N. Y.,
odoors East of Broadway and nearly opposite the Lafarge House,
N. B.—S. T. M. is also Agent for all Spiritual and Reform pub-THE LECTURE SEASON .- The undersigned

WM. H. BURLEIGH, Albany, N. Y.

My heart is weary, let me go To bathe it in the stream of life. For many a worn and weary heart Hath bathed itself in this pure stream, And felt its griefs and cares depart,

Break ever o'er this world of strife;

E'en like some sad, forgotton dream. For The Standard.

THE QUADROON'S REVENGE.

CHAPTER V. As Aggy walked slowly homeward, she tried to collect her scattered thoughts and form something like a definite plan of action for the future. She resolved to go at once to look all around me." to Mr. Delnoe, and demand the immediate fulfilment of his promise. She intended to claim it upon the ground of justice, as her positive right, and believed that he ness. snown ner the most marked proofs of induspence. The new proofs of induspence in the globe are no longer burden, As he is treatment of her was always respectful, and at times almost tender. He never ordered her, but asked as a longer burden, and ne seemed to gain strength. As he is treatment of her was always respectful, and at times almost tender. He never ordered her, but asked as a longer burden, As he is mised my mother that I should be free. I was about Africa and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and at times turned his eye round and beheld Marian, with her head demanding his compliance with this optimistic view of things generally, he appeared to satisfy himself, without stopping to hold a appeared to satisfy himself, without stopping to hold a propose are no longer burden, As he is mised my mother that I should be free. I was about Africa and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen. The four seasons of the year are now demanding his compliance with this optimistic view of things generally, he appeared to satisfy himself, without stopping to hold a propose are no longer burden, and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen. The four seasons of the year are now and a propose are no longer burden, and a first and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen. The four seasons of the year are now appeared to satisfy himself, without stopping to hold a special propose are no longer burden, and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen. The four seasons of the year are now appeared to satisfy himself, without stopping to hold a special propose are no longer burden, and America and America, but Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen. The four seasons of the year are no longer burden, and America an would readily grant it, for on every occasion he had cold and distant toward him, instinctively shrinking from oath escaped his lips. the father who would not openly acknowledge her as his was the force of habit and custom; only nature, in her shan't be grieved—my pet, my pride, Marian." As he would you do with freedom, or freedom with you?" situation of some kind—I'll work hard—I'll try to kill my and expired in a horrid convulsion. heart-I'll get over this-I will. But, first, I shall deproperty, or at least enough of my just inheritance to God now." assist me in my self-support. But "-and her cheek burnt redly-" if I had only done right through all the past, I an adjoining room, and, placing her upon a couch, left her might be happy in the future." Again her face blanched, in the care of Josephine Finney. and her fingers twitched nervously about her heart.

But, as she walked along, quietly, maturing her plan, of medical treatment. she grew calm and self-possessed. The evening was coming on, and a premonition of its calmness was already abroad in the dove-like gentleness of the atmosphere, the prayerful bush of leaf, shrub and tree, and the silent moveeast as an eneign of harmony.

As she drew near the house, Aggy was surprised to discover unusual signs of haste and agitation. Servants had better break the intelligence to her." were running to and fro, and there was every symptom of confusion and disorder. She quickened her step, passing through the outer grounds, and on the left of the conservatory, and entered the front yard, where she saw the form and lady-like manner. physician's carriage; and fearing that Marian was ill, rushed through the front entry, up two flights of stairs, and through the halls until she reached Marian's chamber, ful news to her. It is my duty." which, to her surprise, was vacant.

" She, at least, is not ill, thank God I" broke from the which he did not gainsay. quadroon's lips. Pausing for a moment to regain breath, she looked round the room, and what met her eye? On a table, among books and papers, she discovered a miniature of Raymond, which had been carelessly thrown there! The temptation was great; she took it up and looked at it earnestly; 'twas so like him-exact-the lips seemed ready to burst forth in speech; the eyesthey were his! The artist had surely worked in a happy moment, for he had even succeeded in catching Raymond's trick of manner, which was peculiar. With what patient, attentive eyes she scanned the work! Her cheek was wet with tears, and her fine lip trembled with the heart's pent emotion!

"Oh," she thought, "If this were only mine, I'd prize it so-'twould be a source of consolation when I am a great way off. Marian has thrown it down here, among her papers. She does not value it, else would it be lying on her heart. Let me take it with me, as a love-charm, grate disagreeably upon her ear. Miss Finney observed If papa were alive, you wouldn't think of it." a solace in my far-off wanderings."

She acted upon the thought, and, concealing it in her bosom, turned to leave the room; but no-conscient put a rebuke in her very feet—they refused to bear her hence-and, after a second's reflection, she took the treasure from her bosom, and, dashing it on the table, said aloud, "She has him, let her have the picture too."

Just then a shadow darkened the door, and, looking up, Aggy stood face to face with Josephine Finney; but there was nothing in those serene, up-looking eyes to betray that the words had been heard. She asked, in a quiet tone,

"Where have you been, Aggy?"

"Out on the plantation for some time, as I had no par ticular work to attend to; but, Miss Finney, can you tell me where Miss Marian is?"

"With her father, of course, and she wanted you; have you not seen her?" "No, ma'm; and please tell me, what is the matter?

"Why, don't you know that Mr. Delnoe is very illstricken, I think, by paralysis? I am waiting now until giving this within Marian's hearing. Poor child! this is her first recollected sorrow."

nion; for she did not appear to care for the answer, and abruptly left the room.

In an elegant chamber, richly hung with lace and damask drapery, surrounded by pictures in ornate frames, by statues of rare workmanship, and upon a luxurious couch, William Delnoe, the worn-out worldling, lay dying. His daughter sat beside him, watching anxiously every breath as it came heavily. She held his hand between her own soft palms, and her eyes never wandered from his face. On the opposite side of the bed sat the family physician, holding the patient's pulse and attentively counting the life-beats. The mulatto nurse, in huge turban, moved about the room, fidgetty as all nurses are altering the position of a vial here, or a bottle there, moving a chair, consulting the watch, or adjusting the cover of the bed; no doubt by way of showing her needful importance and enhancing her general busy-bodyism Mr. Delnoe laid very quietly upon his pillow, appear ing to rest calmly, but with a face pale and ghostly The doctor rose to leave; Marian looked up anxiously

"Must you leave, doctor? Can't you remain with us through the evening and night? My father may awaken much worse. Do you think him very ill? Can't you

There was a pleading earnestness in her tone, and a petition in the sweet eyes which were upturned to his. The doctor hesitated a moment, consulted his watch, and, in a wavering, professional tone, replied,

"Well, you know, Miss Delnoe, I have yet many patients to see, but I shall only visit the most important cases, and leave the others until to-morrow, and so return to pass the evening here. I want to watch your father's

Marian's eyes returned to their vigilant love-watch.

Just then, Aggy entered, bearing a shaded lamp; placing it upon the table, she glided up to the bed. One look at that dead-white face told her the worst. She trembled like an aspen leaf, for, if Mr. Delnoe should never recover his senses, how was her boon to be obtained? Moreover, a natural feeling, a sort of dim at her feet. dawning of filial solicitude, stirred within her.

She took her station at the opposite side of the couch

hanging opposite, reflected Aggy's features perfectly, you anything you want. What can make you so sad?" down, sir, down." and as her eye caught the image for one moment, then wandered to Marian's, the quadroon started! For the arst time she detected the resemblance. A common gorrow seemed to bring out the deep under-points of a sweetheart, Aggy, for I shouldn't like to have you family likeness which certainly existed, but was pro bably marry."

anobserved when they were not, as now, in sympathy one

with the other. "Move the light, Aggy," said Marian, as she looked would be too foolish." up, and suddenly started. Why was this? Did she see the resemblance? Did her spirit read the fact in that poor, pale quadroon face?

Aggy arranged the lamp in such a manner as to leave only a slave." the room in partial shadow, and, creeping up to Marian, anxiety and watching; so, leaning her head heavily on the quadroon's shoulder, she fell into a gentle, baby-like sleep. Aggy's arm and Aggy's breast supported her; and -were brought lovingly together.

Mr. Delnoe moved, opened his eyes and asked for water. The nurse held a quieting potion to his lips; ke made an attempt to swallow—strangled—and made a tion of voice. Marian was amazed; she had not thought he sat down and was soon lost to all surrounding con-

second effort with no more success. "Lift me up, nurse," he asked.

Upon being propped up in bed, he called for light ing with you? Has Josephine Finney _____" omplained that it was not bright enough, and insisted upon having more.

"I can't see, nurse; give me a blaze of lamps. I want asks for liberty. I shall die if I stay here longer."

The nurse began chafing his temples and brow with

favor any attention or service. She had been universally brow gathered into a black frown, and a half-uttered affliction, I could not trouble you; but now, Miss Marian, "Who told Marian? Who grieved her? tell me, I'll let me go and seek my happiness?" child; yet she had no clear idea upon the subject, such kill him-they shan't blacken me in her heart. She

silent way, does always attest to truth and despise injus- said this through clenched teeth, and started up from the tice. "I shall go North," thought Agatha; "I will get a bed, his strength failed him; he fell back upon the couch "The worst is over," exclaimed the nurse, as she closed

Aggy rose, and, assisted by the nurse, bore Marian to should run off!"

The doctor returned to find his rich patient past need

"What time did be die?" he asked of the nurse.

"Jist 'bout nine o'clock, doctor."

" Miss Delnoe-how and where is she?"

"She's 'sleep now; poor young miss, she'll take on a playful promise that he had no thought of keeping." ment of the new moon, which bent its crescent in the orful when she comes to hear it. I'd like, doctor, to keep it from her a good bit."

"I will tell her, doctor," said Aggy, in a hollow voice

"You?" the doctor inquired with an instinctive respect in his tone, as he glanced at the quadroon's fair "Yes, doctor, I'm most with her; understand her bet

ter than any one else, and would prefer bearing the pain

There was that in the quadroon's determined tone

CHAPTER VI.

the bed, fresh flowers placed upon the table, and long This touched Aggy, for she loved Marian, and in her waxen candles lighted beside the bier, Aggy stole out generosity forgot berself. from the room and sought Marian, who still slept, all oblivious of her recent loss.

watched the regular motion of the healthy breath with a then will you let me go?" Josephine Finney sat very still and quiet upon the oppo- all. You know I can't do without you; there is no one

site side of the bed, also attentively regarding the slepeer. to take your place." "Did he die calmly, Aggy?"

"With a very severe struggle, ma'm." Tears were in the quadroon's eyes.

certainly not to the right cause.

the flash, but perhaps ascribed it to pride, to temper

When Marian awoke, without being told, she read the fearful news in the faces of those who stood around.

"I am an orphan!" burst from her lips in a cry of pain; "take me to him-take me to my father."

Beside that form and upon that still, dead face she wept her first tears of conscious sorrow.

We pass over the funeral and burial of Mr. Delnoe. It been talking with her?" is a scene sacred to others, and from which we dare not lift the veil. Time, that brings rest to us all, brought relief to Marian, whose sorrow at first seemed wild and turbulent. Raymond was her almost constant companion, soothing with words of love and upholding her weakness quadroon, who had most need of comfort, was not the east one in sheltering her mistress; and as she composed the avenue; where is my hat? I'll meet him." her lips to speak words of cheer, her own heart was torn by a hundred fangs. The bitterest martyrdom is often silent. Many a human heart is its own inquisition and the shade of those old oak trees. the doctor comes out of the chamber to get his real chamber of terrors. At first, Marian's daily visits to her opinion of the case. Of course he will be cautious about father's grave were regular and uniform; gradually Ray-think, my maid, Aggy, has dared to ask me to set her be their hospital." mond lured her off in other and less solitary directions, and so beguiled her mind from a too keen contemplation "Must be die soon?" The quadroon seemed to ask of its bereavement. Thus, in the course of a few weeks, this question of Heaven, of Fate, rather than her compashe was won back to a happy and almost careless state of mind; meanwhile her lover urged her to a speedy con-

> The preparation for the wedding was carried on in the pleasantest manner. Josephine, Marian and sundry dressmakers were in constant consultation upon the relative merits of satin, moire-antique, &c., and thus the house was in a happy little tomult all the while.

Marian never looked prettier or brighter. The dress of deep mourning seemed to bring out finely the most salient points of her face. The house, instead of being one of grief, had been turned into a mansion of rejoicing; even the slaves were interested to know something of the new master, whose dynasty was to begin so soon; and though the wedding (" owing to the recent affliction!") was to be entirely private, it promised pleasure, a holi- get quite well and strong." day, cakes, pies, &c., to them; so of course it was looked orward to with pleasure.

Marian Delnoe sat alone in her room, one morning, ying white satin ribbon into curious love-knots, and juilling lace to the tops of white kid gloves.

"There, that will do," or "that won't do," she frequently cried, as she tossed glove, lace and ribbon lown to be half lost in a pile of finery lying at her feet. She seemed tired of her foolish work.

" 'Tis idlesse all."

"Miss Marian!" Turning round, she said-

So saying, he bowed himself out of the chamber, and in her eyes), "everything has seemed to crowd in upon is your new master." me so that I forgot you—and then " (she smiled) " I am so happy about this marriage that I don't think of much

> "Come up to me, girl." Marian seated berself in a rocking chair, and motioned to Aggy to take the stool

"You see, Aggy, I know you are fretting about something, and have been for a great while. What is the near the nurse, and with her eyes full bent upon Marian. matter? Can I do anything for you? Has anybody How different! two sisters so widely sundered by used you ill? Haven't you as many books as you wish? position, by fortune, so separated in sentiment, met at the I told you to take sary volume out of the library that death-bed of their father! Was not this a moment to you wanted, only to be particular in returning it; and, npite them, if none other could? A large cheval-glass, as for finery, you don't seem to care for it. I'll give not well; but here comes Pedro. Here, here, Pedro—

> Aggy did not speak-did not dare look toward her "I hope," continued Marian, "that you haven't a the excitement of a canine welcome.

"So I am-so I am." The quadroon's tone was very Marian looked pained.

"What is it, Aggy?" sleep. Aggy s arm and me my freedom—let me go away—let me be free, and I'll buoyancy of a swift foot-race.

bless you." The words came brokenly through the tears and agita-

"Aggy," she asked, "can any one have been tamper-

ngratitude.

"Your father," pursued Aggy more composedly, "prowhen you are so happy, can't you spare me? Can't you

"Your happiness, Aggy, is surest with me. What "It would make me a woman."

"Nonsense, girl, I can't think of such a thing. Someoody, over busy at that, has been talking to you. I do believe it is Josey, for she is romantic, or else you are in mand, outright, from my father, a child's portion of his the lids over those wildly staring eyes; "he's wid his love. Stay! let me see—can it be with the butler with James? I'll make him marry you rather than you

" Miss Marian!" There was a sternness and haughty reproof in Aggy's tone, which at another time would have provoked Marian. Now, however, she was too much preoccupied

to notice it. "I don't believe, Aggy, that papa ever promised your mother that you should be free; or, if he did, it was only

"If I could only have spoken with him!" Aggy twisted her fingers together in that manner so indicative "She will have to know it; perhaps I or Miss Finney of pain; she shivered dreadfully, but there were no tears now to contend with.

> do not need it; you shall have it. Take it from the "Please; Miss Marian-I-had-rather not." The girl's hand was on the knob of the door-she was leaving.

Aggy," exclaimed Marian, "it is unkind, ungrateful in you to wish to leave me now. I am an orphan, and just highest compliment. Of all the rewards given by the going to be married; you have had chief care of me, and Romans to great public benefactors, the most valued and now to want to go away from me is mean. What would the rarest bestowed was the crown of Grass, given only After the body was neatly dressed and laid out upon papa say?" and she burst into tears.

"No, no, Miss Marian, I'm not ungrateful-I don't

want to leave you-'tis not that; but I am-oh! so The quadroon gazed upon those sleeping features, and miserable! But I'll stay until-until you are married; aids and servants, at his greater and lesser means, and "Yes, see how selfish you are, to want to leave me at people of this country.

> "Rachel is a good girl, more capable than I am, and fonder of the sort of work you'll have for her to do."

apartment. "Oh, Josey, Josey," said Marian, as the two young ladies met on the balcony; "don't you think, Aggy came

and asked me to set her free immediately! What do you think of such impudence and ingratitude?" "Why, this is strange, but I always wondered how

such a person could remain in slavery." "Are you quite sure, Josephine, that you have not

Marian's eyes were fixed intently upon Miss Finney, watching every variety or change of countenance.

insult me, and yet your words imply it." "No, Josey, forgive me. I am growing suspicious too, stood ready to console and cherish her, and the poor that the girl who has always been so faithful should now from the mortifying cunning of the Courts and the guadroon, who had most need of comfort was not the by the strength of his own nature. Josephine Finney, and doubt even my best friends; but it seems so strange act so ungratefully. But there is Raymond coming up

"William, I've been so annoyed to-day; don't you free. This is too ungrateful, after all my kindness to her. Servants are so ungrateful, but I did think she was true and grateful."

complaint.

"Oh, yes." His very voice was husky, and he trembled violently.

sick? You shake like one with the ague." "No, I feel chilly; the evening air "-

"Is pleasant, dear, but perhaps you have been too long immersed in your office; that always makes you nervous. "Yes, yes."

It was a ghastly smile that he gave in response to her

ickly pleasantry.

"Don't you think, William, that it was ungrateful in my girl to want her freedom?" "It is a natural want, my darling."

"What is?" " Personal liberty."

"But when she has been so indulged! I've treated her more like a friend than a slave, and to want to leave me!"

"Seems strange, indeed, to want to leave you"; and Scattering the ribbons and laces with her tiny foot, he pressed the little hand that rested upon his arm. Just health, and means for his end. He has broad land in she rose, walked to a table, opened a book, and read then Aggy crossed the avenue, a few steps in front of which to place his home. He has wood to burn great them. Marian called to her. Half hesitatingly, and free. He has sleep, better and more of it than not watered. He has sleep, better and more of it than with a face full of pain, the slave obeyed the summons. men in cities. But the farmer has grand trusts confided men in cities. 'Aggy," said her mistress, "Mr. Raymond is your new to him in the great household of nature. The farmer master. I have been telling him of your little pet this stands at the door of every family and weighs to each "Ah, it is you, Aggy; I am glad you have come; I morning, and he concludes with me that you are very their life. It is for him to say whether men shall marry want to talk with you; have been thinking about it for a long time, but since poor papa's death" (the tears were you hang your head, that you are ashamed; look up, this ____ Man breeds at the mouth." The farmer is the Board

her pretty?" "Why, yes-no-indeed I scarcely observed-

"Why, now, William, I am certain you are not well: your voice falters—you tremble—and I'm sure you are

These last words were addressed to a fine Newfoundland dog, who came bounding and leaping upon her in "Isn't be a splendid dog?"

Marian, who was of a very elastic temperament, never the room in partial shades. Marian was weary from bitter, and her whole face was wet with the dash of tears. allowing anything to give her more than a moment's anxiety, quickly forgot Raymond and his disquiet in the quickness of the chase and frolic with Don Pedro. Away "Ob, Miss Marian," cried the girl, upon a sudden im- they scampered, through the garden, up and down ave-

Raymond entered the parlor, the doors of which opened apon a wide verandah. Drawing a chair near the door, ciousness. Around him was splendor and wealth, which was soon to be his; but his eye was dead to them now. Conscience had a voice, and she spoke to him with her "No, ma'm, no, no. Miss Finney has said nothing to thousand tongues. He could not banish that worn face me. No one has spoken of it; 'tis my own heart that which had glared upon him in the avenue. He reproached himself for the wrong he had done the quadroon, but Marian was so surprised that she did not seem to ap- then, as if to soothe himself, he thought, "She ought to Four astral lamps were brought and placed on the prehend fully what the slave wanted. If she had taken have secured her freedom from Mr. Delnoe; she might table in front of his bed; still he complained of the dim- the idea, no doubt she would have condemned Aggy for have done so. Surely she can't be one fitted to free life, or she would have manifested more forethought. No, I suppose it is better for her as it is. Whatever is is right."

SILENCE. In silence mighty things are wrought— Silently builded, thought on thought, Truth's temple greets the sky; And, like a citacle with towers, The soul with her subservient powers, Is strengthened silently.

Soundless as chariots on the snow,
The saplings of the forest grow
To trees of mighty girth;
Each mighty star in silence burns,
And every day in silence turns
The axie of the earth. The silent frost, with mighty hand,
Fetters the rivers and the land
With universal chain;
And smitten by the silent sun,
The chain is loosed, the rivers run,
The lands are free again.

FARMERS AND FARMING.

ADDRESS OF RALPH WALDO EMERSON. THE Annual Agricultural Fair in Middlesex County,

Mass., took place on Wednesday, 29th ult., at Concord The noticeable event of the day was the delivery of the MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose

of mine; 'tisn't half worn, but, as I am in mourning, I try, trades and manufactures, church and laymen, sailo and soldier, men and women, all have an equal good will, because an equal stake in the prosperity of the farmer. It is well with all when it is well with him. He has no enemy. All are load in his praise. Every wise state has favored him, and the best men have held him highest Cato said, when it was said that such or such a man was a good husbandman, it was looked upon as the very by the acclamation of the army for the preservation of the whole army, by the faith of one man. Since the dependence, not of the whole army, but of the whole State rests on the tiller of the ground who grows the grass, the crown should be more rightfully awarded to the farmer. Let us then look at the condition of the farmer, or the man with the hoe, at his strength and weakness, at his his share in the great future which opens before the

The glory of the farmer is that it is his to construct and to create. Let others borrow and imitate, travel and exchange, and make fortunes by speed and dexterity in selling something which they never made; but the whole rests at last upon his primitive activity. He stands close to nature; obtains from the earth bread; the food which was not he has caused to be. And this necessity and duty gives the farm its dignity. All men feel this to be their natural employment. The first farmer was the first man, and all nobility rests on the possession and use of land. Men do not like hard work very well; but every man has an exceptional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the this is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that this is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for tillage, and a feeling that the first is the optional respect for onder of the sort of work you'll have for her to do."

"I thought, Aggy, that you were fond of me; that to nature; obtains from the earth bread; the food which "He was a good master."

Aggy's eye flashed! the word master had come to now you want to leave me. It is shameful ingratitude.

The was a good master."

Your chief pleasure was to dress me, wait upon me; but duty gives the farm loyent. The first farmer was the first their natural employment. The first farmer was the first the oldest fogies among us, now that the Atlantic Cable their natural employment. The possession and use of the oldest fogies among us, now that the Atlantic Cable the oldest fogies among us, now that the Atlan that this is the original calling of his race; that he himself is only excused from it by some circumstances which may direct it for a time to other hands. If he had not some small skill which recommends him to the farmer, some product which the farmer will give him corn for, he must himself return to his due place among the planters of corn. The profession has its ancient charm of standing close to God, He who gives. Then I think the piety, the tranquillity, the innocence of the countryman, his independence, and all the pleasing arts belonging to him, the care of beast, of poultry, of sheep, of fruits, of trees, and its reaction on the workman, in giving him a watching every variety or change of countenance.

"What do you mean, Marian? You can't intend to nature, all men are sensible of. All of us keep the farm in reserve as an asylum where to hide our poverty and our solitude, if we do not succeed in society. knows how many remorseful glances are turned thus away has no longer the vigor to attempt active labor on the soil, yet when he has been poisoned by town life and And there they are, strolling leisurely up the walk, in the shade of those old oak trees.

drugged by cooks, and every meal is a force pump to exhaust by stimulus the poor remainder of his strength, the resolves: "Well, my children, whom I have injured, shall go back to the land to be recruited and cured by that which should have been my nursery and shall now

The farmer is a person of remarkable conditions. His office is precise and important, and it is of no use to try after that his peaches grew to the size of melons, and his to paint him in rose-color. You must take him just as There was an abrupt pause; Marian felt the arm upon he stands. Nothing is arbitrary or sentimental in his which she leaned tremble, but he made no reply to her condition, and therefore one respects rather the elements asons and the weather and the soils, as the sails of the "Don't you think her ungrateful? You have often ship bend to the wind. He makes his gains little by lit observed her, I dare say—that handsome quadroon girl." tle, and by hard labor. He is a slow person, being regulated by time and nature, and not by city watches. He takes the best of the seasons, of the plants and of chemisled violently.

"What is the matter with you, William? are you little, accomplishes her work. The lesson one learns in fishing, yachting, hunting, or in planting, is the knowledge of nature; patience with the delays of wind and sun, delays of the seasons, excess of water and drouth, patience with the slowness of our feet and with the littleness of our strength, with the largeness of sea and land. The farmer, or the man with the hoe, times himself to nature and acquires that immense patience which belongs to her. "But when we are married, I don't intend to let you Slow, narrow man-he has to wait for his food to grow. neglect yourself thus. I'll keep you at home until you His rule is that the earth shall feed him and find him, and in each he must be a graceful splendor. His spending must be a farmer's spending and not a merchant's.

But though a farmer may be pinched on one side, he has advantages on the other. He is permanent; he clings to his land as the rocks do, Here in this town farms remain in the same families now for seven or eight generations, and the settlers of 1635 have their names still in town; and the same general fact holds good in all the surrounding towns in the county. This hard work will always be done by one kind of men; not by scheming speculators, not by professors, nor by readers of Tennyson, but by men of strength and endurance. The farmer has a great life, and a great appetite and

or not. Early marriages and the number of births are of Quarantine. He has not only the life, but the health "Yes, ma'm." The quadroon did look up, and her eyes encountered the bloodless face and staring eyes of his influences that the worth and reverse and staring eyes of her heart with courage, made a pleasant speech, smiled a from the country. The men in the cities who are the death-like smile, and left her mistress and "new master." centres of energy, the driving wheels in trade or politics, the land lovely and desirable, and makes a fortune which out of Missouri, out of Teals, out of the Middle States, out of Kentucky, then the true Abolitionist is the farmer on us, and which teaches that what is good for one of Massachusetts, who, heedless of laws and constitutions, at and all day in the field investing his labor in the Mr. Emerson was much applauded as he took his seat.

Aggy shivered; Marian observed it.

"Yes! Why, you answer at random. I never saw why, Aggy, you don't want to marry; surely that want to marry; surely that could be too foolish."

"Yes! Why, you answer at random. I never saw land and making a product with which no forced labor. The rich man, we say, can can in the long ran contend. The rich man, we say, can land and making a product with which no forced labor. New York Express, who is now travelly has seen the head of the Great Protect ould be too foolish." The quadroon could not refrain from saying,
"You are going to marry."

"Yes, but it is different with me. I am a lady and you nly a slave."

"You are lady and you nly a slave."

"And off she is own meditations which could not refrain from saying, with besides you, Sir Dulness. Come, Pedro—come away with me from this dull company." And off she is only the rich man in the true sense who can do this lit is only the rich man in the true sense who can do

The boys who watch the spindles in the English factories, to see that no thread breaks or gets entangled, are and in a state of remarkable preservation is authentic, and there is a verbal and histories and the spindles of constellations, to place the thing beyond can be in the second of the second seco Copernician Globe, shifting its slides of constellations, tides and times, bringing now the day of planting, now the day of reaping, now the day of watering, now the day of reaping, now the day of curing and storing, the farmer is the "minder." His of curing and storing, the farmer is the diameter of the body having been embalmed by of curing and storing, the farmer is the mindet. The machine is of colossal proportions; the diameter of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the batwater-wheel the lever of the l water-wheel, the arms of the lever, the power of the battery, out of all proportion; and it takes him long to tery, out of all proportion; and it takes him long to taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his understand its abilities and its working. The pump never understand its abilities and its working. This machine is sucks. These screws are never loose. This machine is while, until, by some violence, the minimal forms of the Stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and exposed on Westminster Hall. It remained to the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and hung at Tyburn. Afterward his cut off, a pike driven up through the neck and the stuar taken up and taken never out of order. The piston and wheels and tires never out of order. The piston and wheels and these head thrown down. It was picked up by never wear out, but are self-repairing. Let me show you and concealed, and afterward concealed, and afterward concealed. then what are his aids.

Who are the farmer's servants? Not the Irish, God help him. No, but chemistry; the pure air; the water-brook; the lightning cloud; the winds that have blown in the interminable succession of years before he was born; the sun which has for ages soaked the land with in the interminable succession of years that the land with born; the sun which has for ages soaked the land with lead; and his daughter, a lady of fine major and covered them with forests, and accumulated the and covered them with forests, and accumulated the Bromley Dissenting Chapel, and myself, "This head of Cronwell is almost continuous to the Bromley Dissenting Chapel, and myself, "This head of Cronwell is almost continuous that head; and his daughter, a lady of fine major that head; and his daughter head; and his stagmun which makes the heat of the meadow. The stagmun which makes the heat of the heat dedicating students of all nations have in past years been dedicating black and sunken, but the features are nearly perfect, hair is still remaining, and even the large perfect. their education to universal science, and they have reformed our school-books, and our terminology. The reformed our school-books, and our terminology. The four quarters of the globe are no longer Europe, Asia, four quarters of the globe are no longer Europe, Asia, is yet perfectly visible." of marine animals by marine plants. So nature works on the land—one plan of all for each, and each for all. You cannot detach any portion of its forces and retain a per-fect nature. The flame of fire that comes out of the fect nature. The flame of fire that comes out of the most effective base-viol, both well performed, cubic foot of wood or coal is exactly the same in amount as the light and heat which was taken in in the sunshine in the form of leaves and roots, and now is given out after a hundred thousand years. Thus lie in the farm inexhaustible magazines. oxygen and lime undiminished and entire as they were. oxygen and time undiminished and entire as they well.

No particle of oxygen can run away or wear out, but has since dust in the grave, tears, unbidden and inthe same energy as on the first morning. The great rocks seem to say, "Patient waiters are no losers." We have not lost so much as a spasm of the power we received. The earth works for man. It is a machine which yields

new service to every application of intellect. Every plant is a manufactory of soil. In the stem of the plant development begins. The tree can draw on the whole air, or the whole earth, or the rolling main. The tree is all suction pipe, imbibing from the ground by its roots. from the air by its twigs, with all its might. The atmophere is an immense distillery, drinking in the oxygen and carbon from plants, and absorbing the essence of every solid on the globe. It is the receptacle from which all things spring, and into which all return. The invisible air takes form and solid mass. Our senses are sceptics following address by Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, at the and only believe the impressions of the moment. They do not believe what is demonstrated to them-that the vast mountain chains are made of gases and rolling wind. "Get up, foolish girl, and go away; this is a feeling which you will get over. Stay—take that blue silk dress entire good will than this rural festival. Town and counwhich compose the great globe, every solid substance, the soils we cultivate, are made up of animals, and plants, and invisible oxygen. Nature is as subtle as she is strong. Her processes of decomposition and reconstruc-tion might be followed out in higher grades of existence ank into rank, to sentient beings. They burn with inter nal fire which wastes while it works. The great agencies work in man as in all.

> There is no porter like gravitation, who will bring down any weight which you cannot carry; and if he wants aid, he knows where to find his fellow-laborers. Water works in masses, and sets his irresistible shoulder to your mills and your shops, or transports vast boulders of rock a thousand miles. But its far greater power lies in its capacity to enter the smallest holes and pores. By its agency the vegetable world exists, carrying in solution the elements needful to every plant. Water! that daily miracle-a substance as explosive as gunpowder-the electric force contained in a drop of water being equal in amount to that which is discharged from a thunder-cloud. quote from the exact Farraday. While the farmer has these grand fellow-laborers to ssist him, and these majestic tools to work with, it must

be owned that he is not quite competent to their direc-tion. His servants are sometimes too strong for him. the ocean by swimming with it in his mouth. While such great energies are working for the farmer, he is also to recollect the great power that is in small things. It is very little that is required. Its internal force consists in a few simple arrangements. Look, for instance, at the powers of a chestnut rail. Look at that prairie, hundreds of miles off, not a stick or a stone upon it, except at rare intervals. Well, the farmer manages to put up a rail fence and at once seeds spront and crops rise. It was intervals. Well, the farmer manages to put up a rail fence, and at once seeds sprout and crops rise. It was only the browse and fire that kept them down. Plant a fruit tree by the roadside and it will not produce, althoug it receives many hints from projected stones and sticks that fruit is desired to come down, and though fruit ha gone crude into the bowels of small boys. But put a ence around it, the boys will let it alone and you will have fruit so large and luscious as to seem almost inviting you to take its picture before being sent to the Horticul-

Nature drops a pine cone in Mariposa, and it grows three or four centuries, producing trees thirty feet in circumference. How was it done? They did not grow on a ridge, but in a basin, where they found a deep and dry soil, and where they could protect themselves from th sun by growing in groves, and from the winds by the mountain shelter. The planter who saw them remember his orchard at home, where every year a destroying wind made his pears and peaches look as bleak as suffering virtue, not better than Abolitionists, while the fat Demo crats, that had got their tap-roots into the Nationa Treasury, grew stout and hearty. So he went home and built a high wall on the exposed side of his orchard, and vines ran out of all control.

I have heard a man say that he could have a whole farm in a box a rod square. He would take his roots into his library and feed them with food they like. If they had a fancy for dead dog, he would let them have it. being sure that the fruits would never reveal the secret of their table. Such men we need to bring out a greater degree of cultivation of our soil, which is capable of as great an increased productiveness as that which England has achieved. Concord is one of the oldest towns in the country-far on now in its third century. The Select men have once in five years perambulated its bounds and yet in this year a very large quantity of land has been discovered and added to the agricultural land, and without a murmur of complaint. By drainage we have gone to the subsoil, and we have a Concord under Con-cord, a Middlesex under Middlesex, and a basement story of Massachusetts more valuable than all the superstruture. Tiles are political economists. They are so many

young Americans announcing a better era, and a day of fat things. There has been a nightmare brought up England, under the indigestion of the late suppers overgrown Lords, that while the population increases i a geometrical ratio, the crops increase only in an arithmetical ratio. The theory is that the best land is cultivate first. This is not so, for the poorest land is the first cul tivated, and the last lands are the best lands. It need science to cultivate the best lands in the best manne Every day a new plan, a new theory, and this political economy is in the hands of these teachers. It is true however, that population increases in the ratio of moral ity, and the crops will increase in a like ratio.

I congratulate the farmer of Massachusetts on th advantages. I congratulate him that he is set down i a good place, where the soil and climate is so good. We plant more than in any northern or southern latitude. We are here on the northern boundary of the tropics, on the southern boundary of the Arctic regions. We can raise almost all crops; and if we lack the orange and palm, we have the apple and peach and pear. In Illinois it is often said, although it is more the voice of thei scorn than of their pity, that they reckon it a singula leading of Divine Providence that Massachusetts was settled before the prairie was known, else unproductive soils would never have been settled. But the Massach setts farmer may console himself that if he has not a rich a soil, he has the advantage of a market at his own eyes encountered the bloodless face and staring eyes of his influences that the worth and power, meral and intelligences that the worth and power is a supplication of the worth and power is you, then, on this advantage of your position. Next,] congratulate you on the new territory which you have discovered, and not annexed, but sub-nexed to Middlesex and to Massachusetts. And then I congratulate you at her heart with courage, made a pressure of the children or grandchildren of farmers, and are spending to intimidate her; she could scarcely look up; but I've to intimidate her; she could scarcely look up; but I've to intimidate her; she could scarcely look up; but I've to intimidate her; she could scarcely look up; but I've to intimidate her; she could scarcely look up; but I've the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in the energies which their hard, silent life accumulated in use, and new plants and new culture are daily brought frosty furrow, in poverty, in darkness, and in necessity, in frosty furrow, in poverty, in darkness, and in necessity, in the summer's heat and winter's cold. Then he has a universal factory. He who digs and builds a well and makes a stone fountain, he who plants a grove of trees by the roadside, who plants an orchard and builds a durable house, or even puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes hand. All that used to look like vagary and castle-h he cannot carry with him, but which is useful to his ing is to be solid sense henceforth. Who shall ever de he cannot carry with him, but which is useful to his a country and mankind long afterward. The man that works at home moves society throughout the world. If it be true that not by the fiat of political parties, but upon external laws of political economy, slaves are driven out of Missouri, out of Texas, out of the Middle States, out of Missouri, when the true Abaliticalist is the formers.

The boys who watch the spindles in the English facto-Oliver Cromwell—not the mere skull, but while, until, by some violence, the pike was and concealed, and afterward conveyed to who kept it carefully for years. Through a sur families which can easily be traced, it has co possession of the daughter of Hon. Mr. Will nember of Parliament from Buckingham and I It was at the residence of this gentleman that I

> "This head of Cromwell is almost entire black and subacity over the large wart over hair is still remaining, and even the large wart over

OLD TUNES .- Louis Gaylord Clarke, in the Ser number of The Knickerbocker, thus speaks: "On return to the mansion, we repaired, after tea, to the lor, where we listened to and 'j'ined in' with sever sacred airs, which brought the light of other most effective base-viol, both well performed upon; trained voices 'carried' all parts; and it awake the old emotions, to hear again old Windham, Limeho Wells, Brattle Street, Old Hundred, and, last, but by The eternal rocks have held their means least, Norwick. While we listened to these sung so often on Sunday evenings by maternal lips, swelled to our eyes:

"Gently glides the stream of Life, Oft along the flowery vale; Or impetuous down the cliff, Rushing roars, when storms assail. "Tis an ever varied flood,
Always rolling to the sea;
Slow or swift, or wild or rude,
Tending to Eternity!

"Find old Norwich, if you have Lowell Ma ancient collection, and, if there are singers enough in family, sing it, with all the 'parts'; if it should be day evening, ah l so much the better. It is wonderf pathetic to us, and melodious also, to our poor taste?

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